Fifth Series, Vol. XXXV, No. 6

Tuesday, February 26, 1974
Phalguna 7, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

(Fifth Series, Volume XXXV, 10th Session, 1974)

No. 6, Tuesday, February 26, 1974/Phalguna 7, 1895 (Saka), COLUMNS

Obituary Reference : . . . . . 1—3

Oral Answers to questions :

*Starred questions Nos. 83 to 85 and 87 to 89 . . . 4—28

Written Answers to questions :

Starred questions Nos. 81, 82, 86 and 90 to 100 . . . 28—41

Unstarred questions Nos. 801 to 818, 820 to 864, 866 to 969, 971 to 976, 978 to 984, 987, 988 and 990 to 1001. . . . 41—194

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 194—96

Message from Rajya Sabha 196

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—
As passed by Rajya Sabha 197

Statement by Member *re.* Answer to S.Q. No. 591 dated 21-12-73 on Asian Cables Corporation . . . . . 197—210

Shri. Jyotirmoy Bosu . . . . . 197—99

Shri. D. P. Chattopadhyaya . . . . . 203—205

Matter Under Rule 377—

Alleged non-availability of wheat in Ration Shops of Patna and Danapur (Bihar) . . . . . 210—12

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address . . . 213—314

Shri P. G. Mavalankar . . . . . 213—16

Shri Nimbalkar . . . . . 216—22

Shri Shankar Dayal Singh . . . . . 229—34

Prof. Madhu Dandavate . . . . . 243—50

Shri K. K. Shetty . . . . . 251—53

Shrimati Krishna Kumari . . . . . 253—57

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Inder J. Malhotra . . . . . 258—62

Shri Morarji Desai . . . . . 262—73

Dr. Karan Singh . . . . . 273—82

Shri A. Durairasu . . . . . 282—90

Shri A.K.M. Ishaque . . . . . 290—94

Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya . . . . . 294—98

Shri Pratap Singh Negi . . . . . 298—302

Shri Ranabahadur Singh . . . . . 302—304

Shri Pannalal Barupal . . . . . 304—308

Dr. Kailas. . . . . 308—314

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 26, 1974/ Phalguna 7, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the said demise of Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth, who passed away at Ahmedabad on the 22nd February, 1974, at the age of 66.

Shri Tulsidas Sheth was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967-70, representing Kutch constituency of Gujarat. Starting his career as a lawyer, he serves as an Additional Judge of the High Court of erstwhile State of Kutch and later as a civil servant he had different portfolios under the Government of Gujarat. He was connected with a number of educational and other charitable institutions. After his retirement from Government service in 1963, he again resumed practice as an advocate in the Gujarat High Court. As a Member of Lok Sabha, he was quite devoted and he attended and participated in the proceedings of the House regularly.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure that the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, we are deeply grieved at the passing away of Shri Tulsidas Seth, who served Kutch and the State of Gujarat in many capacities, as lawyer, judge, administrator and legislator. His death is a loss to a large number of social service organisations which looked to him for guidance. We should like you to convey our sincere sympathy and deep condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, on behalf of our party, I associate myself with the sentiments express by you Sir, on the sad demise of Shri Tulsidas Sheth. I request you to convey our condolence to the bereaved family.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय , श्री तुलसीदास मूलजी भाई सेठ की दुखद मन्यु के प्रति आपने और सदन की नेता प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन भावनाओं को यहां व्यक्त किया है उन भावनाओं के साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करते हुए मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से उन के संतप्त परिवार के लिए समवेदना व्यक्त करता हूं और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हमारी समवेदना उन तक पहुंचा दें ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: (Dhandhuka): Sir, I would like to associate myself and my party with the sentiments that you and the Prime Minister have expressed on the sad demise of Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, on behalf of the Socialist party. I express my condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकंठा): अध्यक्ष महोदय , श्री तुलसीदास मूलजी भाई सेठ बराबर यहां हमारे साथ हीलोक सभा में थे और उन के काम की भी मुझे याद है । कल ही मुझे पता चला है कि उनका स्वर्गवास हुआ है ।

हमारी ओर से उनकी पत्नी को आप हमारी समवेदना कृपया पहुंचा दें।

श्री लाल जी भाई (उदयपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री तुलसीदास जी के देहांत पर मैं अपनी पार्टी और अपनी ओर से हार्दिक शोक-समवेदना प्रकट करता हूं और भगवान से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उस के संतप्त परिवार को ऐसी शक्ति प्रदान करे जिस में वह इस दुख को झेल सकें। मैं आप से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन के शोक संतप्त परिवार को आप हमारी समवेदना पहुंचा दें।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Ahmedabad): Sir, I wish to associate myself with you and the hon. Leader of the House and other hon. Members in expressing my deep sorrow on the very sudden and unexpected demise of Shri Tulshidas Muljibhai Sheth whom I had the pleasure of knowing for sometime past. He was travelling from Bombay to Ahmedabad. When the train arrived and stopped at the platform while he had just got out of the compartment, he suddenly collapsed and breathed his last.

In Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth's death, Gujarat and Kutch in partilar have lost a sustained social worker, a devoted public worker and a fine gentleman. As a former Member of the Lok Sabha, I used to know from him how regular he was in attendance and how devoted he was to various parliamentary duties. We in Gujarat and Kutch feel this loss all the more. I would like you to convey my sincerest condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Power Wastage due to Non-use of a Capacitor by State Electricity Boards

*83. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power wastage in the country has reached a figure of 20 to 27 per cent;

(b) whether this is partly due to not using a special capacitor manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals in the transmission lines;

(c) whether the Central Government have advised the State Electricity Boards to cut these losses by using the capacitor; and

(d) if so, what has been their response to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is always an inherent loss of energy in transformation, transmission and distribution of power. It is estimated that the average energy loss, in the country was 18.3 per cent during 1972-73.

(b) Installation of shunt capacitors such as those manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals contributes to the reduction of transmission and distribution losses under certain conditions.

(c) The Central Government have, in addition to other measures, advised the State Electricity Boards to install shunt capacitors to reduce transmission and distribution losses in their systems wherever feasible.

(d
have

gestions of the Central Government and are taking action to increase the efficiency of their systems by reducing the energy losses.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: We have acute power shortage in the country and we can ill-afford any energy loss. I would request the hon. Minister to tell us whether measures have been initiated for reducing induction and resistance losses or whether presently induction losses by capacitors are only attended to. I believe, there seems to be some difficulty about that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We are trying to reduce the losses due to transformation or distribution or transmission of power. Among the suggestions which have been made to the State Governments is a suggestion to instal capacitors to which my hon. friend referred. There are also other aspects of the problem which will have to be taken care of like the provision of conductors and larger number of transmission lines and an integrated operation of the system which are by and large on a State basis for some time. In a large State it may be worthwhile for one end of the State to draw power from a generating plant of the neighbouring State rather than from the other end of its own State. It leads to power losses. All these things will have to be looked into. We have set up a Committee in the Ministry to go into all the aspects quickly and we expect the report of the Committee soon. We will then take up the matter with the State Electricity Boards afresh. We have already done it, but we will take it up afresh.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The reduction of losses would have the effect of having additional installed and operating capital equipment for generation and will also result in continued saving in "operations" of transmission and distribution. Has the hon. Minister got the figures of additional costs involved in the installation of capacitors and bigger conductors for reducing losses and strengthening the transmission and distribution system on the one side and the cost of installation of new generating capacity equivalent to the saving in induction and resistance losses? I mean, weighing the relative advantages.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I will not be able to answer the question in quantitative terms. But it is quite true that reduction of losses by installation of capacitor and so on is itself a process which involves large capital investment, and a balance would have to be struck so that we get the optimum value for the money invested. A techno-economic study would be required to arrive at the kind of balance which my hon. friend has in mind.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Minister has said that considerable capital expenditure would be involved in taking steps which would result in reduction in transmission losses. The average loss according to him is 18.3 per cent. What is the expert view of, what may be regarded as, a reasonable transmission loss even under the present conditions? And would the difference not be sufficient to justify the investment of the very heavy capital expenditure which he says would be involved in changing over, in adopting shunt capacitors at the earliest possible moment. Because the losses of some State Electricity Boards are extremely high, reaching somewhere near 30 per cent, and 18.3 per cent being the average, it is quite clear that some must be very much higher and some lower. Why should all not be able to achieve the load even with the present arrangement?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The experts feel that, at the end of the Fifth Plan, we should aim at cutting down the losses to 14 per cent. When I say that the capital investment is high, I do not exclude the possibility of making that capital investment. I do not say that we should not make it. In fact, I am

inclined to think that we should make the capital investment that is required but subject to the optimum level being reached. A certain amount of losses will be tolerated, but going beyond that will mean much larger expenditure which is not worthwhile. In the States it is quite true that the losses are uneven. For instance, in the State of Punjab, it seems to be the highest, *viz.*, 35.46 per cent and in the case of Orissa. that is, the DVC area it is the lowest, *viz.*, 13.46. The explanation is not very simple. One reason certainly is that in the Punjab power has reached every village and there are long transmission lines, and the spread of power to villages itself increases the losses. With regard to DVC, because of the coal mines and the steel plant area being a compact off-take area, the losses are rather low.

Then, of course, there are several reasons which will take too long. In the Punjab, for instance, there are no meters in certain areas There is a block system of sale of power and so on. So, many factors contribute to this.

SHRI H. M PATEL: The rural electrification is bound to result in widespread and long transmission lines in every State and yet in many States the loss is well below 20 per cent 35 per cent is something extra-ordinary. It seems to be that the first attempt should be made to see that every State under the present system is able to bring its losses down in a comparable state which is a fairly well-spread out rural electrification.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is a suggestion for action, and it is a good suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it true that the various State Electricity Boards have already lodged complaints that various plants have not been able to reach the installed capacity they are supposed to reach because of various factors? They have mentioned five important factors. (1) The coal supplied to the plants contains a lot of impurities including small stones. (2) The quality of indigenous components is very poor and (3) there are long bureaucratic delays and in some cases, even to the extent of 12 months for booking orders for various spares from abroad and (4) lastly, the lacuna in the maintenance system in which it was found that in the absence of proper workshops both mechanical as well as electrical, repairing facilities are not available either at the central level or at the State level. In view of all this, the installed capacity is not reached at all. In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider these propositions and what are his concrete proposals to eliminate all these?

MR. SPEAKER: They are good suggestion which we should take note of.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. They are not alone suggestions, these are the issues raised by the Electricity Boards and they are quite relevant in relation to the question that is posed.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not willing to answer under that false pretence. I do not think it relates to the main question, but I am prepared to answer Here we are discussing only the losses. What he is talking about is the utilisation of the installed capacity. So, it is not strictly relevant. But the points he has raised certainly are relevant to the utilisation of the capacity. Specially about coal and spare parts, these are matters which are very much engaging our attention and there we are trying our best to link certain coal mines with certain power stations so that they may know what kind of coal they can expect and prepare accordingly. In the future plans also we are trying to have a linkage of the coal mines with the power stations. But there are large variations in the quantum of ash content and this is not proving as easy as it seems.

With regard to spare parts, I may assure the hon. Member that we have been trying to reduce the time lag between placing of orders and the supply and we, at the Centre, have been helping out in any case where the State Electricity Board has sought our help.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This arises out of the question of utilisation of capacity. That is why I asked.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA. In view of the fact that we have heavy transmission losses, will the Government consider the proposition of setting up the thermal power stations as closer to the consuming areas as possible so as to reduce the transmission lines?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is an opposing view also that the power generating station should be set up near the area where there is availability of fuel, at the pit-head and so on and so forth. So in all these things the best thing is to go into individual case and balance the various factors and arrive at a decision.

Crude Oil Supplies from Persian Gulf Countries

*84. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of crude oil annually imported from the Persian Gulf countries at present;

(b) the effect of the West Asian War of October, 1973 on the crude supply to the country; and

(c) how do Government plan to meet the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) The quantity of crude oil being imported at present from the Gulf countries is of the order of 13.50 million tonnes per annum.

(b) There was some reduction in the crude oil supply, but all possible efforts were made to meet the requirements of vital sectors of the economy of the country.

(c) Bi-laterial contracts are being established with the oil producing countries with a view to maintaining continuity in supplies of crude oil. Efforts have been intensified to explore and develop crude oil production in the country both on land and offshore. In the meanwhile non-essential consumption of oil products is being curbed to the extent feasible and all possible efforts are being made to develop alternative sources of indigenously available fuels.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, फारस की खाड़ी के देशों से जो तेल का आयात हमारे यहां होता रहा है उसके दो पहलू मेरी समझ मे आते है —एक तो व्यापारिक और दूसरा राजनीतिक । अरब इजराइल युद्ध के बाद तेल को व्यापारिक कम राजनीतिक पहलू के रूप में अधिक उपयोग में लाया जाता रहा । इस सन्दर्भ में हैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि इजराइल-अरब युद्ध के पहले और बाद के मूल्यों मे और आयात में कितने का अन्तर आया है तथा गल्फ कन्ट्रीज से कितनी मात्रा में क्रूड आयल खरीदने का प्रस्ताव रखन हैं तथा उसका कुल मूल्य कितना होगा ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Last year, that is, 1973, we bought 13.38 million tonnes. This year the estimate is, we will buy 16.3 million tonnes from these countries. We buy oil from three countries, that is, Iran 9.4 millions, Saudi Arabia 4.1 millions and Iraq 2.8 millions. The prices have gone up from the 16th of October. It has now gone up to 11.60 dollars per barrel. It

is the ruling price. But we have been able to get certain concessions in the matter of payments, by way of deferred payment from certain countries. Two of them are Iraq and Iran. We are also discussing this matter with Saudi Arabia. Even so if we get concession of price to 10 dollars per barrel it would come to around ten hundred to tweleve hundred crores of rupees per annum.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, जैसा मैं ने पहले भी निवेदन किया कि पश्चिमी एशिया की लड़ाई के बाद तेल को व्यापारिक साधन न मानकर एक राजनीतिक अस्त्र के रूप में गल्फ कन्ट्रीज व्यवहार में ला रहे हैं और जिन देशों के माननीय मंत्री जी के नाम लिए वे करीब करीब वे देश हैं जिन्होंने, अभी लाहौर में जो इस्लामिक सम्मेलन हुआ था उस में भाग लिया था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह बात सही है कि लाहौर में हुए इस्लामिक सम्मेलन में पाकिस्तान ने उन देशों को इस बात के लिए प्रभावित किया है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर वे भारत को तेल की सप्लाई बन्द कर दें? क्या भारत सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात है या नहीं ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: I have no information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहा से कहां शिखर सम्मेलन और इस्लामिक सम्मेलन में पहुंच गए । यह दुरुस्त नहीं है इस मौके पर ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि कच्चे तेल की कमी का असर डीजल की सप्लाई पर पड रहा है जिस की वजह से देहातों में पम्पिंग सेट्स चलने बन्द हो गए हैं तथा बड़े पैमाने पर रबी की फसल की बर्बादी हो रही है? अगर यह बात सच है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने प्रश्न को पढ़ा है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसी से इसका सम्बन्ध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तोड़ मरोड़ कर प्रश्न क्यों ला रहे हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तेल से डीजल का सम्बन्ध है इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं । यह जो डीजल की कमी हो रही है उसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Be relevant.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल इसलिए उठता है कि मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि आयल को भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था की उन्नति मे लगा रहे हैं। इसी से यह प्रश्न उठता है कि जितना यह डीजल आयल मंगाते हैं उसका कितना फी सदी खेती के काम के लिए दे रहे है। मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि भारतीय अथ-व्यवस्था की उन्नति के लिए डीजल आयल दे रहे है तो उन के जवाब से ही यह सवाल उठता है कि जो डीजल आयल मगाते है उसका कितना फी सदी खेती के काम के लिए दे रहे हैं क्योंकि आज डीजल आयल की कमी के कारण रबी की फसल सूख रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर यह सवाल उठेगा कि कितना कारखानों को दे रहे हैं और कितना गाड़ियों के लिए दे रहे हैं । अभी तो प्रैसीडेन्ट एड्रेस पर बहस करनी है, वहां कह सकते हैं, यहां पर क्यों तोड़ मरोड़ कर ला रहे हैं । बाहर इस प्रश्न को देखेंगे तो इसकी सारी एहमियत जाती रहेगी । यह प्रश्न एनुअल इम्पोर्ट की क्वांटिटी के बारे में है।

I am not allowing this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पवाइन्ट आफ आर्डर । मंत्री जी ने खुद जवाब दिया है कि भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था की उन्नति के लिए हम डीजल दे रहे हैं तो भारतीय-अर्थ-व्यवस्था में खेती की पैदावार आती है या नहीं ? यदि है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि खेती के लिए डीजल कितना परसेन्ट दिया जा रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant. I do not allow this.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात सही है, कि जब से यह तेल का संकट आया है कालटेक्स, बर्मशेल, और एस्सो ने क्रूड आयल के आयात में कटौती की है और क्या इसके चलते पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के उत्पादन मे भी इन तीन रिफाइनरीज़ मे कटौती हुई है ? यदि हुई है तो क्या उसके आकड़े मंत्री महोदय सदन के सामने रखेंगे ? साथ ही साथ यह भी बतायें कि 74 परसेन्ट शेयर्स लेने के बाद क्या एस्सो ने आपके ऊपर शर्त लगा दी है कि 74 परसेन्ट क्रूड का इन्तजाम भी अब भारत सरकार को ही करना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: There has been a slight cut so far as the supply of crude oil by these refineries is concerned. ESSO had notified cuts by 20 per cent on the ground that Saudi Arabia had reduced our supplies But when we discussed this with the Government of Saudi Arabia, they agreed that they would continue our supplies without a cut.

Burmah Shells has informed us that although they get all their oil from Iran and Iran has not introduced any cut, yet, because of their overall shortage of supply from all countries taken together, they will impose a cut of 15 per cent.

Caltex also intimated a cut of 12 per cent on the same ground. The supply for Caltex also comes from Iran.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने इस की इजाजत दे दी है ?

श्री देबकान्त बरुआ : इजाजत नहीं दी है ।

We have not given them permission. We have not agreed to this, but they have said that they have intimated this

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Who rules. the Caltex or the Government?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: In the matter of oil, it is difficult to say who rules now. Even more powerful countries than ours also have been held to ransom.

There has been cut in our supplies in the last quarter and we find that there would be a shortfall of about 6.22 per cent. In the meanwhile, both Iraq and Iran have a reed to give us more oil which will compensate for the little cut of 6.22 per cent from these refineries.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Taking into consideration the international oil crisis and while appreciating that Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia have made a very good gesture by supplying the oil to us, may I know whether we have approched any other countries on the same terms and conditions for supply of crude oil to India?

Secondly, the House would also like to know about the Bombay High.

बौम्बे हाई में जो तेल निकला है उसकी क्या पोजीशन है और क्या पोटेन्शियल है ? हमें यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि इस क्राइसिस में एक अच्छे मौके पर तेल निकला है और उसकी कितनी पोटेन्शियल है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to oil from Gulf countries.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: With your permission I wanted to know this. It would be very good if the hon. Minister could enlighten the House about the potential of our indigenous oil which has been recently found out there. If you would permit it, it may be answered. Otherwise, I am not pressing it.

MR. SPEAKER: If I act as Speaker, I do not think that it is relevant.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Part (c) of the question reads:

"How do the Government plan to meet the deficit?". So, part (c) of the main question covers it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the hon. Minister is in a position to answer it.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as that is concerned, I would like to make a detailed statement. It will be incorrect on my part to make a statement off the cuff just now, because it is a detailed and complicated matter.

SHRI S. A SHAMIM. Delicate matter.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Not delicate, but complicated. As regards the other question namely whether we had approached other countries, I would submit that it is economically not profitable for us to get oil from other countries. We can get oil profitably because of the short transport line only from the Gulf areas. It will not be economical for us to get oil from other countries.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has stated that some of the foreign oil companies like Caltex and Burmah Shell have introduced some cut in their crude supply to us. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that some of these companies which are international oil cartels have switched over their supply originally meant for India to their countries, USA, Britain and other countries, in the context of the Arab oil cut to those countries?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The Arab countries have made it clear that no oil meant for friendly countries will be given to any other country. So far as the companies are concerned, they have informed us that the oil meant for India has come to India and has gone nowhere else. Even Caltex have clarified that even though they import crude oil from Iran into India, they are importing large quantities from the other Gulf countries for their affiliates and customers in this region. They say that overall no part of oil available would be diverted to the USA at the cost of India and other countries.

SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN: What will be the impact of the recent arrangement or agreement that has been made between India and Iran on the price factor, particularly to the country as well as to the consumers?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The agreement with Iran relates to the supply of crude of a particular quantity. Also they have agreed to a system of deferred payment; a particular part of the price would be paid now and the rest after five years in equal instalments for another five years. So immediately there will be some relief so far as our foreign exchange requirement is concerned.

SHRI R V. SWAMINATHAN: What is the position from the consumers' point of view?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: In view of the short supply may I know whether Government have fixed a priority of supply to the agricultural and industrial sectors?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: So far as diesel oil is concerned, except for railway and motor truck traction, it is used mostly for industrial and agricultural purposes. We have kept up the production and availability of diesel oil at the same level. There has been some reduction in furnace oil, about 10 per cent, and therefore, we have appointed a Committee headed by the DGTD to see that allotment is done on a very rational and reasonable basis.

Impact of Shortage of Furnace Oil on Drug Industry

*85. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of furnace oil is adversely effecting the drug industry; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government to save the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Representations have been received from the Drug Industry complaining about shortage of Furnace Oil.

(b) A Standing Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary and Director General of Technical Development to regulate Furnace Oil supplies to the various industries.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: In view of the fact that furnace oil is very important for the development of the economy of the country may I know whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to ask the Standing Committee appointed in this connection to afford top priority for export industries in the allotment of furnace oil so that they can earn more foreign exchange for the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K BOROOAH): Yes, Sir. We have accepted the drug industry as a priority industry engaged in import substitution. Besides the export of drugs of the order of Rs. 10 crores a year, we have decided it is of utmost importance that domestic production of drugs is maintained at the optimum level and any shortage of furnace oil will certainly affect that production. In view of the above facts, the Standing Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary and Director-General, Technical Development, has been requested to meet the requirements of the drug industry for furnace oil on a priority basis without imposing the general 10 per cent cut on consumption. The Committee has further been requested to allow 15 per cent incremental allotment of furnace oil to such of the units which use it to attain further growth.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : औषधि उद्योग में तेल अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । आपने स्वीकार किया है कि उनकी मांग की कुछ हद तक पूर्ति की जाएगी । इस उद्योग में प्रति वर्ष कितना तेल लगता है और उस में आपने कहां तक और कितनी कटौती की है ? समिति जो बनाई है वह अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक दे देगी और इसके कौन कौन मेम्बर हैं ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : यह रिपोर्ट देने की कमेटी नही है, यह वितरण की कमेटी है । उन को कहा गया है कि ड्रग इंडस्ट्री कोयले से नही चल सकता, इसके लिए फरनेस आयल चाहिये और बहुत अधिक भी नही चाहिये । इंडस्ट्री इम्पोर्ट्स सब-स्टीट्यूट भी करती है और दवाएं बाहर भी भेजती है । मनुष्य जीवन के लिए दवाएं बहुत जरूरी हैं । इस लिए इस उद्योग को चालू रखना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना प्रति वर्ष लगता है ।

श्री डी० के० बरुआ : बहुत ज्यादा रकम का नहीं होता है ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In view of the shortage which is going to continue for years, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any indication has been given and whether it has been worked out as to what extent it will be possible for the Ministry to meet the requirements of the consumers so that they can plan ahead to meet the requirements of the industry and whether any research has been made to meet this shortage?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: It requires a long reply, but I would like to give it. This Committee has decided four categories of industries. The first is those customers who must use furnace oil for technological grounds, and the quantity of such oil will be 560,000 kilolitres. Category B is, customers who can convert to coal after major modifications which may involve heavy capital investment between six months to one year for the conversion to coal. They would require 15,28,500 kilolitres Category C : customers who can convert to coal after minor modification within three to six months' time; their requirement is 362.7 thousand kilolitres. Category D : customers who can immediately change over to coal provided coal of requisite quality and quantity is available. Their requirement will be of the order of 622,000 kilolitres. If these are implemented. I do not think there will be any shortage of furnace oil in this country.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: In view of the fact that the small scale steel re-rolling industry in India, particularly in Maharashtra, is facing a serious shortage of furnace oil, may I know whether the Government would ask this Committee to look into the difficulties faced by this industry?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about drugs.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: The Committee has been appointed to regulate the supply to various industries. The reply says so, though the question is about the drug industry.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is about the drug industry.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Please protect me. The reply is that the Committee has been appointed to regulate the supplies to various industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. He was asked about the drug industry.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: My Ministry deals with petroleum and chemicals. Re-rolling mills come under the Ministry of Industrial Development.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE. May I know whether this Committee would go into the difficulties faced by the re-rolling industry?

MR SPEAKER: The question is about the drug industry. Confine yourself to that industry. When the other Minister comes you better put that question to him.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI· I will concern myself with the drug industry.

MR. SPEAKER: What type of drugs?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Is it a fact that in the name of shortage of furnace oil the big drug manufacturers are trying to curtail production of essential drugs for various motivations within the industry and if so what steps are the Government taking to protect the interest of the citizens?.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: The reply is simple. They cannot take that plea at all.

Measures to Conserve Fuel Resources

+

*87. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any new measures to conserve fuel resources; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Several immediate, short term and long term measures to conserve fuel resources, particularly liquid fuel, through maximising the utilisation of indigenously available energy sources, particularly coal in place of liquid fuel; achieving maximum operational fuel efficiency in various industrial units and transport undertakings including the Railways etc. are under consideration.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : क्या मुख्य मंत्रियों की आपने कोई बठक बुलाई है और उस में आप ने क्या कोई प्रोग्राम ले आउट किया है, कोई रूप रेखा दी है कि प्रशासन में कितनी गाड़िया कम की जाएं और कितनी गाड़ियो को तेल आपने कम किया है और आगे तेल की खपत कम करने के लिए आपने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K BOROOAH): We had discussed this matter with the various State Governments and had written letters as well as circulars that they should economise in the use of petrol for their vehicles. We have also advised the various departments of the Government of India and various public sector organisations through the Bureau of Public Enterprise that they should reduce the consumption by at least 15 per cent and we have given certain guidelines also. So far as our Ministers are concerned, we have reduced their quota to 300 litres per month 10 litres per day. Beyond that a Minister will have to pay from this own pocket.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि तेल की जगह हम कोयला रेलों में इस्तेमाल करेंगे । इस बारे में क्या रेल मंत्रालय से आपने मंत्रणा की है ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि तेल के इस्तेमाल से गाड़ियों की एफीशेंसी बढ़ रही है और लोग लांगरेन के अन्दर कोयला इस्तेमाल करना इकोनोमिकल नहीं है ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : इसके बारे में विचार विमर्श हो रहा है । यह ठीक है कि हमें तेल की खपत को, इसके इस्तेमाल को कम करना चाहिये । हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि रेलों की जो गति है यह भी कम हो जाए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ लोगों ने गैस डोमेस्टिक से मोटर कार चलाने का प्रयोग किया है और वह प्रयोग सफल भी हुआ है । अगर पेट्रोल के बजाय डोमेस्टिक गैस से कार चल सकती है और डोमेस्टिक गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध भी है तो सरकार इसकी इजाजत क्यों नहीं देती है ?

श्री देव कान्त बरुआ : भोजन और भ्रमण में अगर किसी को प्राथमिकता देनी हो तो भोजन को ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : डोमेस्टिक गैस की कमी हुई तो महिलाओं का विद्रोह होगा ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : एक बात उस में रह गई है । गस के चलाने में खतरा भी है । गैस से चलाना विपद-संकुल है ।

डा० कैलास : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन्होंने जो मुख्य मंत्रियों को, पब्लिक सैक्टर आर्गनाइजेशंस को और अपने मंत्रियों को आदेश दिए हैं कि एक महीने में 300 लीटर से ज्यादा काम में न लाएं उस को उन्होंने कितना माना कितना नहीं माना, कितना उसमें उन्होंने पेट्रोल बचाया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप कहां तक पहुंच गए डाक्टर साहब ? प्रश्न में सिर्फ यह है कि इस में कौन से मेज से लिए गए हैं, वह उन्होंने बता दिया है कि ये मेजर्स लिए गए है ।

डा० कैलाश : उस मेजर्स से कितना फायदा हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह अगले सेशन में पूछियेगा । इतनी जल्दी वह क्या बताएंगे ?

डा० कैलास : क्या मंत्री महोदय राशनिंग करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन का एक भाषण ऐसा पढ़ा गया कि पहली अप्रल से राशनिंग करने जा रहे है । इस तरह की विरोधात्मक बातें होना जरा देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : राशनिंग के बारे में मैं ने नहीं कहा कि करेंगे ।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: Will the Minister please consider ensuring some sort of incentive to the officers of public sector corporations who are in charge of regulating the supply of petrol when they successfuly try to save the consumption of petrol? Secondly, as a measure of saving petrol, there can be 30 per cent admixture of alcohol from mohua flower and benzol from bi-products of coke oven plants, as was done during the period 1948 to 1952; especialy because the Chhotanagpur area abound with mohua trees, it could be very usefully utilized for admixturing with petrol.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: This policy includes guidelines that unnecessary travels by public sector officials should be eliminated

Allotment of Land to Pong Dam Oustees

*88. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two lakh acres of land was earmarked for the resettlement of Pong Dam oustees,

(b) how many oustees have so far been resettled and the acreage of land allotted to them upto the 18th February, 1974; and

(c) the time by which the remaining person are likely to be allotted land and resettled?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Rajasthan Government have set apart 2.25 lakh acres of land in Rajasthan Canal area for resettlement of Pong Dam Oustees.

(b) Rajasthan Government have already allotted 1.10 lakh acres of land to about 7,400 oustees.

(c) It is expected that most of the oustees will be allotted land during the current year in Stage-I of the Rajasthan Canal Project area.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: On the 11th March, 1970 the predecessor of

this Minister gave an assurance in this House which reads:

"As I expect 12,000 families would be ousted .... I can assure the hon. Member that unless these oustees are settled we shall not allow any impounding of water."

According to the notification of the Government, the impounding will be done in June, 1974. Now the Minister has stated in his reply that so far 7,400 oustees have been rehabilitated which means that approximately 5,000 to 6,000 remain to be rehabilitated. May I know whether that assurance will be kept? Will they be rehabilitated before the water is impounded in June, 1974?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I cannot give the exact month or the exact date. As I said, it is expected that most of the oustees will be allotted land during the current year in Stage I of the Rajasthan Canal Project area. I would like to seek the cooperation of my hon. friend in getting the people who are allotted land to move to the area where they have been allotted land. Even those oustees to whom land has been allotted, all of them have not moved to this area. Therefore, it is not a question of any bottle-neck on the allotment side. It is on the movement side.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The hon. Minister has said that the land has been allotted to the oustees and all of them have not moved to that area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many have been allotted land by the Government and, out of them, how many have not moved so far. Secondly, to some people whom the land has been allotted, it is not cultivable at all because there is no irrigation. Will he also see to it that in respect of those whom the land has been allotted and is not irrigated, the land will be exchanged?

SHRI K. C. ANT: About 7400 people have been allotted the land. But only 5,025 of them have taken the possession within the stipulated time. About 1,788 houses have been built and only 85 have been taken by the oustees so far.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The allotment of houses is different from the question of allotment of land to the oustees.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि पिछड़े हुए राजस्थान के सौ करोड़ रुपए खुले आम इस पोंग डैम के मामले में लूटे गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 7 हजार आउस्टीज को जो जमीन एलाट हुई उस में कितने आउस्टीज वहां बसे हुए हुए हैं और कितने आउटस्टीज एक एक लाख रुपये ले कर के उस जमीन को बेच कर इन्डायरेक्टली वहां से वापस आ गए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस मामले की आप कोई निष्पक्ष जांच करायेंगे और अगर जांच में यह साबित हो कि आउस्टीज वहां से जमीन बेच कर आ गए हैं तो वह जमीन उन से ले कर के उन गरीब हरिजनों को दी जाएगी जिनकी वर्षों से वह जमीन ली गई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सूचना तो मैं ने दे दी कि 5025 ने वहां जा कर पजैशन लिया हैं स्टिपुलेटिड समय के अन्दर । अब वहां किसी ने बेचा या नहीं बेचा इस की सूचना इस वक्त हमारे पास नहीं है ।

पेट्रोल में उसकी किमत बढ़ जाने के कारण मिलावट

*89 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ जाने के कारण उसमें तरह तरह की मिलावट की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) A few reports of adulteration of Motor Spirit, have been received after the recent increase in its prices.

(b) The Government of India has taken the following steps to prevent such adulteration:

(i) Advised the State Governments to be vigilant and to take strict measures against the offenders;

(ii) A poster has been devised with simple text which will be displayed at the oil companies' retail outlets. This poster is intended to educate the motorists on simple methods to detect such adulteration.

(iii) Efforts are being made to find a suitable blue dye for colouring Kerosene Oil. Coloured Kerosene when mixed with Motor Spirit will be easily detectable.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि पैट्रोल पम्पों से जांच के लिए नमूने इकट्ठा करने के लिए अचानक छापा मारने की योजना कब से प्रारंभ होगी और दूसरे हर एक पम्प की कानूनी तौर से कब से यह लाजिमी किया जायेगा कि पैट्रोल मिलावट की जांच का संयंत्र पैट्रोल पम्प पर ही उपलब्ध हो सके ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरुआ): पट्रोल में कैरासीन की जांच करने का बड़ा आसान उपाय है, जिस के बारे में सभा को पहले भी जानकारी दी गई थी। यदि कैरोसीन को पट्रोल में 10 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा मिलाया जाये तो फिल्टर पेपर पर डालने से धब्बा दाग आ जाता है, इससे एडल्ट्रेशन का पता चल जाता है। इसलिए इस की जांच के लिए किसी सोफस्टिकेटिड यन्त्र की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री लालजी भाई : अचानक छापा मार कर सैम्पल इकट्ठा करने की योजना कब से प्रारम्भ की जायगी ?

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : योजना प्रारम्भ हो गई है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्यों में कोयले से पेट्रोल बनाने के संयत्रों की स्थापना

*81. श्री फलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में कोयले से पैट्रोल बनाने का संयत्र स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे संयत्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री देवकान्त बरुआ) : (क) से (ग). विज्ञान और औद्योगिक राष्ट्रीय समिति और योजना आयोग द्वारा अब तक किए गए अन्वेषी अध्ययनों के आधार पर एक दल की स्थापना करने का निश्चय किया गया है जो कोयले से तेल का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्र की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन करेगा। इस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी अगले निर्णय लिये जायेंगे।

Direct Train Service from West Bengal to Tripura via Bangladesh

*82. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between Government of India and Government of Bangladesh to open direct train service from West Bengal to Tripura *via* Bangladesh; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take up this matter again with the Government of Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter of transport of goods from India to Tripura *via* Bangladesh is under examination.

New Modern Unit of F.C.I.

*86. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have approved setting up of a new modern unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Fertilizer Corporation of India is implementing several plants based on modern technology and processes. A new public sector Corporation is also proposed to be set up to take care of the three projects in the north-western region..

Generation of Power at Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project

*90. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of power that will ultimately be generated at the Kalinadi-Hydro-Electric project;

(b) the proportion of power that will be utilized by Karnataka; and

(c) the names of the other recipient States indicating the proportion to be received by them?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The total amount of power that may ultimately be generated at the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project is 4.112 million kWh per year in stage-I and 1.121 million kWh. per year in Stage-II. Out of these, only the Stage-I has been finalised and taken up for implementation so far and all the energy generated therefrom is likely to be utilised in Karnataka to meet its requirements of load growth. The proposals for Stage-II of the Project are still under examination and, for these, the possibility of the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra sharing the cost as well as the benefits is also being examined.

Token strike by O. & N G.C. Officers

*91. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in December last officers of Oil and Natural Gas Commission resorted to any token strike observing "solidarity day" to press their demands; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) The ONGC Officers observed December 3, 1973 as "ONGC Officers Solidarity Day" by wearing blue arm bands on that day; they did not resort to any token strike.

(b) The various demands are being discussed by the Management of O.N.G.C. with the representatives of the officers. Two meetings have already been held and further discussions are contemplated. The officers continue to perform their normal duties.

Withdrawal of Pending Cases under DIR

*92. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a sub-committee of the officials of the Railway Administration to consider the question of withdrawal of pending cases under the DIR instituted during the agitations organised by the loco-men recently;

(b) number of such cases which are proposed to be looked into by the sub-committee; and

(c) whether loco-men union's representatives are also associated with the sub-committee and if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A three-member sub-committee has been constituted by the Minister for Railways consisting of the Chief Labour Commissioner and one member each from the official and staff sides. This sub-committee is to examine individual cases, which according to the Loco Running Staff Association, have not been dealt with in keeping with the statement made by the Railway Minister in Parliament on 13th August, 1973.

The examination will cover action taken by the Railway Administration to secure withdrawal of DIR cases involving offence other than sabotage, violence or damage to Railway property.

The staff side have not yet given a complete list of the individual cases they would like the sub-committee to examine.

Book Entitled "Corruption in Courts in India"

*93. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4168 on the 11th December, 1973 regarding the Book entitled "Corruption in Courts in India" and state:

(a) whether examination of the allegations continued in the book has since been completed;

(b) if so, salient features thereof and Government's reaction thereto: and

(c) if not, the causes for delay?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the writer of the booklet two cases had been decided against him and his brother at all levels (from the lowest to the highest court) on account of corruption. It appears from the booklet that the cases in question were decided about ten years back and the decisions were upheld up to the Supreme Court. No specific details of the alleged corruption are given and the allegations appear to have been made out of personal discontentment against the decisions.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of Oil Crisison Production of Nitrogenous Fertilisers

*94. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the oil crisis our production and export of nitrogenous fertilisers is likely to be seriously affected; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and what efforts, if any, are being made to maintain at least the present level of production of nitrogenous fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHANAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). According to present indications, no difficulty is anticipated in maintaining supplies of petroleum products required for fertilizer programme does not envisage any exports at present.

आर० डी० एस० ओ० लखनऊ का दुमंजिले रेल डिब्बे बनाने का प्रस्ताव

*95. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

प्रो० मधु दंडवते :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल गाड़ियों में यात्रियों की अत्यधिक भीड़ को देखते हुए रेलवे रिसर्च एन्ड स्टैंडर्डाईजेशन आर्गे नाईजेशन दुमंजिले रेल डिब्बों का निर्णय करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इन्हें कब से प्रयोग में लाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त रिसर्च आर्गेनाइजेशन में वर्तमान रेल डिब्बों की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए डिजाइन तैयार किये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) यह प्रस्ताव रेलवे बोर्ड के विचाराधीन रहा है और अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन ने बड़ी लाइन के तीसरे दर्जे के एक दुमंजिले सवारी डिब्बे का अभिकल्प विकसित किया है ।

(ख) बड़ी लाइन के तीसरे दर्जे के दुमंजिले सवारी डिब्बे की मुख्य विशताएं निम्नलिखत हैं :—

(i) सवारी डिब्ब का मध्य भाग दो बोगियों के बीच झुका हुआ रहेगा ताकि यात्री दो मंजिलों पर ले जाये जा सकें ;

(ii) इससे 146 यात्रियों के बैठने का स्थान होगा जबकि तीसरे दर्जे के परम्परागत सवारी डिब्बे में 80 यात्रियों के बठ ने की जगह होती है ;

(iii) यात्रियों के चढ़ने-उतरने के लिए दोनों ओर दो चौड़े दरवाजे होंगे ;

(iv) चार शौचालय होंगे–दोनों सिरों पर दो दो ।

(v) शुद्ध हवा के लिए निकास पंखों की व्यवस्था होगी ।

दो मंजिले सवारी डिब्बों की लम्बाई वही होगी जो परम्परागत सवारी डिब्बों की है अर्थात् 70' (21, 337 मि० मी०)। खाली सवारी डिब्बे का भार 45 मीटरिक टन होगा जब कि परम्परागत सवारी डिबों का भार 38 मीटरिक टन होता है ।

सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना पैरम्बूर मद्रास द्वारा 1976–77 में एक प्रोटो टाइप सवारी डिब्बा बनाये जाने की संभावना है किन्तु यह आयातित उच्च टेन्साइल इस्पात की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर है । इस के बाद दौलन-जाच और दबाव-मापन परीक्षणों में लगभग एक वर्ष लग जाने की संभावना है । एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर इस किस्म के सवारी डिब्बो का लगातार निर्माण करने मे पहले उसकी सेवा सम्बन्धी क्षमता और जनता की प्रतिक्रिया का आकलन करने के लिए इस डिब्बे को 1977–78 के दौरान सेवा योग्य बन जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) अनुसंधान अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन ने बडी लाइन के पहले दर्जे के दो तरह के कुर्सीयानों का विकास किया है । एक मे 48 यात्रियो के बैठने क व्यवस्था होगी और दूसरे मे 60 यात्रियों के लिए । ये आराम कुर्सियां, मध्यम और कम दूरी की उन गाड़ियो में होंगी जिनमें रात की यात्रा नही करनी पड़ती । बडी लाइन के वर्तमान पहले दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बो मे दिन में 36 यात्रियों के लिए बैठने की और रात्रि में 24 के लिए सोने के स्थान की व्यवस्था होती है ।

बड़ी लाइन के वर्तमान तीसरे दर्जे के सवारी डिब्बे और तीसरे दर्जे के सामान और ब्रेकयानों में क्रमश: 80 सीटें और 40 सीटें होती हैं, जब कि कम दूरी की दिन में चलने वाली गाड़ियों में क्रमश: 90 और 50 सीटों की व्यवस्थो वाले नये डिजाइन के डिब्बों का विकास किया गया है ।

Acute Shortage of Railway Wagons

*96. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how long the shortage of Railway Wagons has been continuing; and

(b) what has been the shortage during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). There has been no shortage of wagons as such on Indian Railways. The availability of wagons for loading has been less however and has been affected due to a variety of causes such as civil distrurbances, bunds, spate of strikes and staff agitations, deterioration in law and order situation in ertain sectors power shedding affecting train running, usual floods, breaches, etc., which all create an atmosphere of artifilal shortage of wagons.

The year-wise total loading and the outstanding the last day of the year in the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Total wagon loading		Outstanding indents on the last day	
	BG	MG	BG	MG
1970-71	6,799,678	2,146,091	79,774	24,451
1971-72	6,867,578	2,145,145	263,703	192,988
1072-73	7,074,307	2,072,187	161,504	118,076
1973-74 (upto December 1973)	4,959,768	1,302,565	158,301	161,009

Proposals for Kerala Goernment for of-shore drilling in Kerala Coast

*97. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have recently approached the Central Government with proposals to take up off-shore drilling in the Kerala Coast;

(b) if so, the main features of their proposal; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Government of Kerala was for detailed survey off the Kerala coast in order to determine the oil prospects of the area.

(c) A broad reconnaissance survey of the continental shelf in the Arabian Sea including portions of the Kerala coast has recently been conducted and the results are being examined by the O.N.G.C. Officers of certain foreign parties for exploration of the Indian continental shelf area, including the areas adjoining the Kerala coast, have been received and are being examined.

Threat of action by All India Railway Technician Staff

*98. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Railway Technician Staff have threatened to go on 'work-to-rule';

(b) what are their demands; and

(c) how Government propose to meet these demands to avoid agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. However the Technical Supervisors on Indian Railways have threatened to resort to agitations.

(b) Their demands are as under:

1. Industrial Bonus to Railwaymen.

2. Grant of a grade of Rs. 425-440 to Mistry; Rs. 550-900 to Chargemen; Rs. 840-1040 to Asstt. (Shop/Shed/open line) Superintendent; Rs. 840-1200 to Shop/shed/open line superintendent.

3. Better avenues of promotion for Technical Supervisors on Indian Railways and to ensure intensive supervision at all levels by:

(i) Upgrading 80 per cent posts in Senior Chargemen cadre (in case one grade is not granted to Chargemen);

(ii) Creation of more posts of A.S.S. and S.S., based on proper and scientific yard stick;

(iii) Reservation of 50 per cent posts in Class I Gazetted Cadre for promotion from amongst Senior Subordinates and 25 per cent. from serving Engineering Graduates;

(iv) Stoppage of recruitment in Intermediate Supervisory grades.

4. Withdrawal of duty of boxing of wages from Chargemen in Sheds and Shops.

5. Grant of Compensatory allowance to P.C. staff.

6. Upgradation of Asstt. Foreman (Rs. 335-425) A.S. to Asstt. Shop Superintendent.

7. (a) Early and proper implementation of Miabhoy Tribunal Award for upgradation of Mistries, Chargemen, AF and FO in all Workshops (Diesel, Electric, Steam and Car) sheds and extension of the awards to BIOs MIOs, FEO and Draftsmen.

(b) Early and proper implementation of Wanchoo Tribunal Award for upgradation of Mistries, Chargemen, AF and FO in all Workshops (Diesel, Electric, Steam and Car) sheds and extension of the awards to BIOs, MIOs, FEO and Draftsmen.

8. Upgradation of Independent Asstt. Shop Superintendent as Shop Superintendent.

9. (i) Payment of overtime at 1½ times of pay to all Supervisors for actual number of extra hours put in;

(ii) Re-classification of Chargemen under Hours of Employment Regulations as 'Continuous' and removal of exclusion of supervisors for the purpose of hours of employment under the Factories Act.

10. Grant of arduous duty allowance to shed and open line Technical Supervisors.

11. Revision of rates of incentive hours at average of new pay scales as per existing practice.

12 Recognition of I.R.T.S.A.

(c) Most of these demands pertain to pay scales, which have been recommended by the Pay Commission after taking exhaustive evidence and accepted by the Government. It is, therefore, not possible to accede to these demands. As regards other demands, not related to pay scales, these have also been considered from time to time at discussion with recognised federations and wherever demands were justified action was taken. As regards the grant of Bonus to Railwaymen, the Bonus Act does not apply to Government undertakings. As gards pay scales for certain categories, these have recently been improved as a result of Miabhoy's Tribunal Award.

Electronic Automatic Warning System developed by R.D.S.O., Lucknow

*99. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Research, Designs and Standard Organisation, Lucknow has developed an electronic automatic warning system to ensure that Train Drivers do not pass a red signal at the entrance to a Station; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, Sir. An automatic warning system has been developed. It is undergoing trials at present.

(b) When the driver approaches a signal, both audible and visual indications of the signal are given to him in the cab. If the signal ahead is displaying danger aspect, the driver has to acknowledge the audio/visual indication. If he fails to do so within seven seconds the brakes are automatically applied.

Development of new Design for *'Chullah'*

*100. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new design for *Chullas* (coal oven) has recently been developed by the Scientists of the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उर्वरकों के भण्डार के लिए गोदाम

801. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कितने गोदामों में उर्वरकों का भंडार किया जाता है और ऐसे गोदामों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या भारतीय उवरक निगम के अधिकारियों ने कुछ गोदामों में उर्वरकों का भंडार करना बन्द कर दिया है और यदि हां, तो इन गोदामों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहां- स्थित है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पहल की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

Use of Mangalore-Panambur Railway Line

802. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the line completed between Mangalore and Panambur, part of the main line, has been put to use and if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): The Mangalore-Panambur Railway line has been opened to goods traffic from 14th October, 1972.

Survey for Hydro-electric power potential of Rivers flowing in Western Ghat and Western Coast region of Karnataka

803. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to assess the hydro-electric power potential of the rivers flowing

in Western Ghat and Western Coast region of Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the results achieved and which are the rivers with hydro-electric power potential; and

(c) when this potential will be exploited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The hydro power potential of the West flowing rivers of the Western Ghats in Karnataka as per the survey carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission is 3244 MW at 60 per cent load factor as detailed below:—

Name of scheme	Name of river	Power potential at 60% load factor (MW)
Varahi	Varahi	192
Chakranadi	Chakranadi	20
Sharavathi	Sharavathi	994
Agnashini	Agnashini	214
Kalinadi	Kalinadi	1300
Sonda	Sonda	132
Bedti	Bedti	200
Barapole	Barapole	144
Mahadayi	Mahadayi	48
		3244

(c) Power potential to the extent of 835 MW at Sharavathy has already been developed. Lingnamakki Dam power house scheme (55 MW) and Kalinadi Stage I Project (782 MW) are under construction and will develop a further 837 MW of potential. Depending upon the availability of financial and other resources, the remaining hydro potential will also be developed in due course.

Assistance sought by Karnataka for implementation of 'Varahi' Hydro-Electric Project

804. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for any assistance for implementing 'Varahi' Hydro-electric project during the Fifth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration

Petroleum Products transported to Karnataka from Cochin, Madras and Bombay Refineries

805. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the petroleum products transported to Karnataka State from (i) Cochin Refinery, (ii) Madras Refinery, (iii) Bombay Refinery and (iv) other refineries, item-wise in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, upto-date;

(b) their costs and quantities; and

(c) the total cost of transportation of these items and the difficulties, if any, in quick transportation of these items to Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The required in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Steps taken to meet the demand of Karnataka State for Transportation of Fertilizers and Coal

806. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of fertilizers and coal transported on Railway line into the Karnataka State during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 (upto-date);

(b) what was the demand during this period for carrying these commodities to the Karnataka State; and

(c) what are the steps taken by the Railways to increase the wagons availability to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The number of wagons loaded with fertilisers and coal against indents/programme are indicated below:—

Fertilisers

(Number of wagons)

Year	Indent		Loaded	
	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1972-73	10,110	4,387	10,099	4,338
1973-74 (upto Jan. 1974)	9,109	4,004	9,096	4,004

	Coal	
	Programme	No. of Broad Guage wagons loaded
1972-73	53,547	35,035
1973-74 (upto Jan. 1974)	44,567	30,070

(c) Despite adverse features affecting train operation, loading of fertilisers was current. Movement of coal to Karnataka was also maintained at a satisfactory level. Constant efforts are made to maintain steady supplies of essential materials to Karnataka State.

Export of Petrol and Petroleum Products

807. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantum of petrol and petroleum products that India is at present exporting to other countries;

(b) whether in view of the difficult situation in the country it would be possible to meet the export commitments; and

(c) whether it is proposed to impose any cut in export quantities and if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The export of petroleum

products from India to other countries, excluding Nepal, is at present of the order of 2 00.000 tonnes er annum.

(b) and (c). Compared to the requirements of the country the export of petroleum products is very insignificant. These exports are made for historical and traditional reasons. Efforts are, however, being made to keep these exports to the minimum.

राजस्थान में बनाये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उपरिपुल

803. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 में राजस्थान में कितने नए उपरिपुलों का निर्माण किया जाएगा;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितने उपरिपुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रस्तुत किये है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 में उस राज्य में नए पुलों और उपरिपुलों के निर्माण पर सरकार कितनी धनराशि खर्च करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) 1974–75 के बजट में राजस्थान में मौजूदा समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुलों का नया काम शामिल नहीं है। फिर भी, मौजूदा समपारों के बदले 3 ऊपरी सड़क पुल निर्माणाधीन हैं जो कि पिछले वर्ष के अवशिष्ट कामों में से हैं और 1974–75 में उन पर काम हो रहा होगा या पूरा कर दिया जाएगा।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित कामों के अतिरिक्त, ऊपरी निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार से 8 और प्रस्ताव मिले हैं। ये प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

(ग) 1974–75 के दौरान राजस्थान में ऊपरी सड़क पुलों के निर्माण में रेलवे के खर्च का अंशदान अनुमानतः 5.5 लाख रुपये है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनाएं

899. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचालित की जा रही हैं;

(ख) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की कितनी सिंचाई और विद्युत् परियोजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं;

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी और इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी थी; और

(घ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974–75 के दौरान इस के लिए राज्य सरकार को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी सिंचाई अथवा विद्युत् परियोजना नहीं है जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा हो।

(ख) नरोरा परमाणु विद्युत् केन्द्र के अतिरिक्त, उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सिंचाई अथवा विद्युत् परियोजना के लिए कोई भी प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) राज्य योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण राज्य के लिए ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी योजना अथवा विकास शीर्ष विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती । बहरहाल, भारत सरकार 1973-74 में "पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही" के निमित्त किए गए प्रावधान से बाहर उत्तर प्रदेश में कतिपय सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए योजना से बाहर 25.72 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार को 1974-75 में उपर्युक्त उद्देश्य के लिए सहायता देने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

दक्षिण रेलवे के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाया जाना

816. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दक्षिण रेलवे में ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो पिछले 5 वर्ष से कार्यरत होते हुए भी अभी तक अस्थायी हैं; और

(ख) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) 2539 ।

(ख) जहां कहीं भी औचित्य है । अस्थायी पदों को स्थायी पदों में परिवर्तित करने और इस तरह के पदों पर पात्र कर्मचारियों के पुष्टीकरण के लिए एक विशेष अभियान शुरू किया गया है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हड़ताल के कारण रेल सम्पत्ति की क्षति

811. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत दो वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल तथा राजनीतिक आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे की कितनी सम्पत्ति को क्षति हुई; और

(ख) रेलवे सम्पत्ति की क्षति को बचाने के लिये सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) सामान्यत: ऐसे आन्दोलनों से राज्य सरकार पुलिस निपटती है क्योंकि कानून और व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी उनकी होती है । लेकिन ऐसे मौकों पर रेल सुरक्षा दल के आदमियों को भी पुलिस की सहायता और रेल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने के लिए तैनात किया जाता है ।

इसके अलावा भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 122 एवं 126 में भी संशोधन करके अपराधियों को अधिक कड़ी सजा दिलाने की व्यवस्था की गयी है । इसमें एक अन्य धारा 126-ए भी जोड़ दी गयी है ताकि उपद्रवी तरीके से रेल पटरी, पुलों, स्टेशन संयंत्रों और इस प्रकार की अन्य रेल परिसम्पत्तियों को नष्ट करने की कार्रवाई से निपटा जा सके । इसके लिए

उक्त धारा के अनुसार 10 साल की कड़ी सजा निर्धारित की गयी है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पंजीकृत तथा परिसमाप्त हुई कम्पनियां

812. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां पंजीकृत की गई जिनकी पूंजी 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक है; और

(ख) 1973 में इस राज्य में ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां परिसमाप्त की गई जिनकी पूंजी 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक थी ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेदब्रत बरुआ) (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1973 के वर्ष (जनवरी 1973 से दिसम्बर 1973) में, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित, तथा 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की अधिकृत पूंजी युक्त 15 कम्पनियों का पंजीकरण हुआ था ।

(ख) 1973 के वर्ष (जनवरी 1973 से दिसम्बर 1973) में, 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की प्रदत्त पूंजी युक्त किसी कम्पनी का परिसमापन, अथवा कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 560(5) के अन्तर्गत उन्मूलन, नही हुआ था ।

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाने की स्थापना

813. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नेफ्था पर आधारित या और किसी प्रकार के उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना का निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय इसकी क्या स्थिति है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). 118.25 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रतिवर्ष यूरिया की 4,95,000 मी० टन का उत्पादन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश मे कोरबा में कोल आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार मान गई है । इस प्रायोजना का काम आरम्भ हो चुका है ।

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के कार्यकरण में बाधा

814. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के कार्य में 1972–73 में कुछ गत वर्षों की तुलना मे कोई बाधा पड़ी है यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) बिजली खराब होने, बिजली बन्द होने, कच्चे माल की अपर्याप्त तथा अनियमित सप्लाई तथा दुर्घटनाओं के कारण 1972–73 में निगम के कार्यरत विभिन्न एककों के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख), 1972–73 के दौरान भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का कुल उत्पादन 1971–72 तथा 1969–70 के उत्पादन से कम था

और उत्पादन में कमी बिजली तथा अन्य बाधाओं के कारण हुई थी ।

उत्पादन में हुई कमी तथा उसके कारणों के यूनिट-वार ब्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं:—

बिजली संबंधी समस्याएं	नाइट्रोजन (000 मीटरी टनों में) कच्चे माल की अपेक्षित क्वालिटी की अपर्याप्त एवं अनियमित सप्लाई	यांत्रिक खराबियां आदि
नागल	26.0	—	—
ट्राम्बे	8.9	—	—
नामरूप	0.2	—	—
गोरखपुर	10.7	—	1.8
मिन्दरी	—	8.0	2.4
कुल	45.8	8.0	4.2

Construction of Idikki Power Project in Kerala

815. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Idikki Power Project in Kerala is progressing as per schedule; and

(b) if so, the details of work completed so far in different fields of construction work and the time schedule by which the different stages of the project will be commissioned as per latest calculations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The work on the Idikki Power Project has been delayed due to frequent labour troubles. The first Unit of the Iddiki Power Project is now scheduled to be commissioned by June 1975, the second and third are expected to be commissioned in September and December, 1975 respectively. A statement showing the progress of various works upto January 1974 is attached.

Statement

Name of work.	Unit	Total Qty.	Total upto date Qty.
1. Idikki Dam	Lac CFT	165·66	154·29
2. Cheruthoni Dam	Lac CFT	600·00	400·30
3. Kalamavu Dam	Lac CFT	160·00	106·35
4. Power Tunnel (Sides and Arches)	Running FT	6651·00	4535·00
5. Pressure Shaft No. I (Liner erection)	NOS	201	10
6. Power House concrete	Cubic meter	9400·00	8994·00
7. Tail Race Tunnel :			
(a) Floor	Running FT	4000	Completed
(b) Sides	Running FT	2X4000	2X64
(c) Arches.	Running FT	700	..
8. Tail Race Channel	Cubic metre	91610	74729
9. Bye-Pass Channel :			
(a) Earth	Cubic metre	840000	6477
(b) Rock	Cubic metre	44000	1324

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

816. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project has been included in the Fifth Plan projects of Kerala;

(b) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has given approval to the schemes; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Fifth Plan of Kerala is yet to be finalised.

(b) and (c). The project envisages the construction of a dam across the Vamanapuram river at Valayanki and a left bank canal system to irrigate 8000 ha.of first and second crops (of paddy) and 4000 ha. of third crop (of paddy). The project report was received in the Central Water and Power Commission in December, 1973 and is under examination.

Import of crude oil and the Foreign Exchange spent therefor

517. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil imported in the country during the last three years, year-wise and the total amount paid in foreign exchange as its price in those years;

(b) how far our foreign exchange payment is expected to increase on crude imports due to the recent rise in the prices of crude oil if we continue to import the same quantity as in the previous years; and

(c) how far the different measures taken by Government have helped to minmise the foreign exchange drain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The information is as under:—

Year	Quantity 'ooo' tonnes	Value in Rs./crores
1971 . .	12,688	139·88
1972 . . .	12,310	144·25
1973* . . .	13,386	240·71

*Provisional

(b) and (c): It is not possible at this stage to indicate the increase in foreign exchange payments on account of crude imports because of uncertainty of crude oil prices. For the same reasons it is too early to make any fair assessment of the saving in foreign exchange outgo consequent on the various measures taken by Government.

Through Train Service between Bombay and Cochin

818 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Govgrnment to introduce a through train service between Bombay and Cochin to reduce the inconvenience to a large number of passengers in this section, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto and the steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion for introduction of a through train between Bombay and Cochin has been examined but has not been found operationally feasible at present for want of line capacity on saturated sections enroute and requisite terminal facilities at Bombay V. T.

गत वर्ष के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे में अपराध

820. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में पश्चिम रेलवे में अपराध की कितनी घटनाएं पंजीबद्ध की गई;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चले तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को सजाएं हुईं; और

(घ) अपराध की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या भावी योजना है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) से(ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6231/74]

(घ) यात्रियों की जान और माल तथा बुक किये गये परेषणों के प्रति होने वाले अपराधों की रोक-थाम के लिए निम्न-लिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ।

(1) रात में चलने वाली सभी महत्व-पूर्ण गाड़ियों के साथ मार्गरक्षा के लिए हथियारबन्द पुलिस चलती है ।

(2) अपराधियों और कुख्यात बदमाशों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा नियमित गश्त की ड्यूटी लगायी जाती है ।

(3) अपराधियों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी करने और उन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए सादे लिबास में पुलिस कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं ।

(4) राज्य/केन्द्रीय सरकार (रेलों सहित) के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का एक अध्ययन दल बनाया गया है ताकि वे स्थिति की अच्छी तरह से जांच करें और रेलों पर होने वाले अपराधों की समस्या कारगर ढग से हल करने के लिए उपाय सुझायें।

इस दल की अभी तक एक बैठक हुई है जिसमें सर्वसम्मति से तय हुआ है कि सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक हैं । किन्तु, राज्य सरकारों ने इस अतिरिक्त खर्च को पूरा करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की है और यह इच्छा प्रकट की है कि इस बढ़े हुए खर्च के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुदान दे । तदनुसार, वित्त आयोग के पास एक ज्ञापन भेज दिया गया है ।

(5) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा सभी महत्वपूर्ण यार्डों, मालगोदामों, यानान्तरण/फिर से माल भरने के स्थानों आदि में रात दिन रखवाली की जाती है ।

(6) भेद्य खंडों पर नामति गाड़ियो, खासतौर से ऊंची दर वाली वस्तुओं की ढुलाई करने वाले मालडिब्बों के साथ मार्गरक्षा करने के लिए रेल सुरक्षादल के कर्मचारी चलते हैं ।

(7) चोरी का माल रखने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध विशेष अभियान चलाये

जाते हैं और रेल सम्पत्ति (विधि विरुद्ध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1966 के अन्तर्गत उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये जाते है ।

(8) अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए सादे लिबास में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी तैनात किये जाते हैं;

(9) रेलों पर अपराधों की रोकथाम करने और उनका पता लगाने के लिए रेलवे मजदूर संघों की सहायता और उनका सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाता है ।

(10) रेलों पर सक्रिय बदमाशो के ऊपर निगरानी रखने के लिए राज्य पुलिस अधिकारियों से आवश्यक समन्वय स्थापित किया जाता है ।

(11) अपराधियों और चोरी का माल रखने वाले व्यक्तियो को आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत हिरासत में रखा जाता है ।

Statements on Oil Situation

821. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he told newsmen at Calcutta on 12th January, 1974 that Government will gradually change over to coal from oil by Thermal Power Plants;

(b) whether he further said that there was a possibility of further rise in petrol price and of rationing of petrol in the country; and

(c) if so, what were the other salient features of his statements concerning oil policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Minister (P&C) told Pressmen at Calcutta on 12th January, 1974, that in view of steep rise in the price of crude oil and refind products in the world markets, rationing of Motor Gasolene or any such restriction on the consumption of oil products could not be ruled out. He further stated that the question of oil based Thermal Plants switching over the coal from oil is also under consideration. If the price of crude oil continues to increase further, the possibility of a corresponding increase in prices of Petroleum products in the country may not be rulled out.

Visit of Soviet Oil Minister to Oil Fields in India

822 SHRI D. P. JADEJA·
SHRI B S CHOWHAN·

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Mr. V. D Shashin, the Soviet Oil Minister visited our oil fields recently;

(b) if so, the names of oil fields visited; and

(c) the suggestions made by him for the improvement of production in the oil fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b). During his recent visit to the country, Mr. V. D. Shashin, the Soviet Minister of Oil Industry, visited the oilfields/oil installations at Galeki, Lakwa, Dulhajan, Ankleshwar and Nawagam etc.

(c) Both the Indian and Soviet sides considered the following as the main

tasks for increasing oil production from the various oil fields:—

(i) quick development of the known oil fields;

(ii) maximum utilisation of the existing productive wells; and

(iii) wider application of economic and highly effective secondary recovery methods.

With regard to the various secondary recovery methods, the Soviet side expressed the view that economical methods in this matter would be water flooding, electrical heating of the wells at the bottom and steam heating of the wells. For quick development of the already known oil fields and maximum utilisation of the productive wells, the Soviet side agreed to expedite Soviet assistance in terms of experts and supply of the required equipment for boosting Indian effort in exploration, drilling and production of oil towards which aim necessary action is under way.

मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन और राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या – 31 की सुरक्षा के लिए बिहार सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता

823. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खगडिया के अन्तर्गत मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन और निकटवर्ती राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 31 की सुरक्षा के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को करोड़ो रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बाढ़ों और कटाव के प्रति सुरक्षा उपाय राज्य योजना का अंग होते हैं जिनके लिए केन्द्र द्वारा अनाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है । बहरहाल, मार्च, 1970 में हुई एक अन्त: मंत्रालयीय बैठक में यह सहमति हुई थी कि मानसी के निकट क्षेत्रों में कटाव के प्रति सुरक्षा के लिए निर्मित स्परों को 1970 को मानसून से पूर्व की गई तात्कालिक मरम्मतों की लागत की रेल मंत्रालय, परिवहन मंत्रालय और बिहार राज्य सरकार में बराबर-बराबर विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए । इन कार्यों की कुल अनुमानित लागत 45 लाख रुपये थी । बिहार राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नामे खातों के अनुसार, रेल मंत्रालय, और परिवहन मंत्रालय ने क्रमश: 13.16 लाख रुपये और 13.14 लाख रुपये राज्य सरकार को अदा किए हैं ।

Power Station set up by Hindustan Aluminium Co. at Mirzapur

824. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aluminium Company at Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, has been permitted to set up its own power station; and

(b) if so, whether such facility is available to all other private firms also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All new power generation is normally to be in the Public Sector. However, special cases, where power generation is sought to be taken up by private firms for their own use, are considered on merits.

Effect of shortage of Wagons in Movement of Essential Commodities

825. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of Railway Wagons the essential commodities could not reach in time to the scarcity areas; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to supply more wagons to Indian Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Movement of essential commodities like foodgrains, fertilisers and petroleum products are given the highest priority in movement by Railways. The movement of the same has been satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Coal-Based Chemicals

826. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop coal-based chemicals as an alternative to Petro-chemicals to overcome the oil crisis; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There are no firm proposals.

(b) Does not arise.

Talcher Coal-Based Fertilizer Plant

827. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal-based fertilizer plant at Talcher (Orissa) is facing difficulties in getting materials like Cement and steel; and

(b) if so, what components involving foreign exchange, indicating the extent thereof, are needed and the time by when the plant is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The general shortage of the materials referred to has, to some extent, affected the schedules of the various projects, including Talcher. Every effort is being made to overcome this difficulty. The Talcher plant is scheduled to go into commercial production by January 1976.

Locating of a drug unit at Kerala Under Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

828. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised their decision to locate one of the proposed drug units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited at Kerala; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision and when it was taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of more Petrol and Lubricating Oil to Nepal

829. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Nepal has recently approached the Government of India for the supply of more petrol and other lubricating oil to that country; and

(b) whether that request has been considered by the Government of India and if so, the nature of decision taken to this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) As the additional requirements of Nepal of P.O.L. products are small, it is proposed to meet them

Export Earnings on Import of Crude Oil

830 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the imports bill on crude oil during the Fifth Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores; and

(b) what proportion of the total export earnings of India are expected to be spent on crude oil imports during the Fifth Plan period as compared to the proportions during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). It is not possible at present to indicate the value of import bill on account of crude oil during the Fifth Plan period or to compare the figures between the Fourth and Fifth Plans because of the uncertainty of crude oil prices. The entire situation is under review and the final estimates in this regard will be included in the final Fifth Plan documents.

Recommendations of the cost & Accounts Committee on profits of Foreign Controlled drug Companies

831. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Cost and Accounts Committee on the profits of the foreign-controlled drug companies have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No such Committee was set up. Perhaps the reference is to the Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to examine the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs. The report of the Working Group is under consideration of the Government. It may, however, be mentioned that the Working Group was not specifically asked to examine and report on the profits of the foreign controlled drug companies as such.

Non-Utilization of full capacity of F.A.C.T. Plants at Cochin

832. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main plants of Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited in Cochin are not utilizing its capacity in full; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to improve the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The plant is presently operating at about 60 per cent of its capacity. Steps are underway to overcome certain mechanical and operational limitations and stabilise production at higher levels.

Agitation for more ration by Railway Employees' in Nagpur

833. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway employees in Nagpur launched an agitation for more food grains ration; and

(b) if so, the nature of their agitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Staff at Nagpur remained away from work for varying periods from 19th to 28th December, 1973. They not only stopped work but also held morchas, demonstrations and interfered with running of trains when trains could be run only partially.

मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई-फोटो जांच विधि से सिंचाई तथा बांध परियोजनाओं के बारे में प्रारूप-प्रतिवेदन

834. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पहली बार हवाई-फोटो जांच विधि से सिंचाई तथा बांध परियोजनाओं के बारे में प्रारूप-प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

पेट्रोल और डीजल के रंगों को बदलना

835. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पैट्रोल के रंग को बदल लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने डीजल तेल में कोई भी रंग न मिलाने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

(ग) डीजल आयल के तेल के रंग में कोई परिवर्तन नही है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Railway line Between Dharmanagar and Kumarghat

836. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the construction of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in Tripura has been finalised;

(b) if so, the expenditure that is likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) when the actual work is to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Trains with Driver's Vigilance Device

837 SHRI D D. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many trains on the trunk routes have been fitted with the "Drivers vigilance device"; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to fit this device on the remaining trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The Driver's Vigilance Control Device is fitted to Diesel Locomotives which work the trains. 367 Broad Gauge and 248 Metre Gauge Main Line Diesel Locomotives out of a fleet of 930 Broad Gauge and 366 Metre Gauge Diesel Locomotives respectively were fitted with this device. No electric locomotives are fitted with the Driver's Vigilance Control Devices at present.

(b) All new Diesel locomotives are being fitted with the Device. Manufacture of 100 numbers to be taken up on the Podanur Workshop of Southern Railway for which an initial order for 20 such devices has been placed and this will be increased by 80 as soon as the first 20 successfully complete the trials. Further orders on this Workshop will be placed on completion of the first lot of 100. The question of import of some quantity of the device for use on diesel and electric locomotives is also under consideration.

O & N. G. C. Search for Oil in desert region of Rajasthan

838. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission will renew its search for oil in the desert region of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether it has started deep drilling operations in the Summer Wah Vikhuram Nai area in Jaisalmer district; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Search for Hidden Oil Resources

839. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps taken to intensify search for hidden oil resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The ONGC has drawn up a programme of work for the Fifth Five Year Plan for intensifying its oil exploration work on land as well as on the continental shelf areas. The objectives of this plan are:—

(i) to establish additional recoverable reserves of 70 million tonnes of oil;

(ii) to step up produtcion of crude oil in a manner so as to achieve production rate of 8.42 million tonnes during 1978-79 with a cumulative production of 34.12 million tonnes during the plan period;

(iii) to establish gas production rate of about 1150 million cubic metres per year by the end of 1978-79 with a cumulative produtcion of 4902 million cubic metres during the plan period;

(iv) to intensify exploratory work in new areas so as to obtain information for assessing hydrocarbon potential in these areas; and

(v) to maximise the efficiency and minimise the cost by using sophisticated equipments and techniques wherever necessary.

To achieve the above objectives, the Commission envisages to drill 1.47 million metres and put in 105 party-years of geological and 150 party-years of geophysical work.

Petrol Consumption by Central Ministries

840. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ministries have been spending more and more on petrol every year despite economy steps in the use of this fuel; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

अधिकतम पेट्रोल की खपत करने वाले दस बड़े नगर

841. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन 10 बड़े नगरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें गत वर्ष सबसे अधिक पेट्रोल की खपत हुई ; और

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक नगर में एक वर्ष के लिए पेट्रोल की खपत का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ।

गत वर्ष के दौरान बिना टिकट यात्रा

842. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष बिना टिकट यात्रा के अपराध में राज्यवार कितने यात्री पकड़े गये तथा जुर्माने के रूप में उनसे कुल कितनी धनराशि वसूल की गई ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या सम्बन्धी आंकड़े राज्यवार नहीं रखे जाते। लेकिन 1972-73 के वर्ष में बिना टिकट अथवा गलत टिकटों पर यात्रा करते पकड़े गये यात्रियों की संख्या और उनसे किराया तथा अतिरिक्त प्रभार के रूप में वसूल की गयी रकम का, रेलवे-वार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

रेलवे	बिना टिकट अथवा गलत टिकट पर यात्रा करते पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	ऐसे व्यक्तियों से वसूल की गयी रकम
1	2	3
		रुपये
मध्य .	2,50,400	39,04,420
पूर्व .	3,28,478	31,55,315
उत्तर .	1,92,328	25,35,831
पूर्वोत्तर .	1,42,603	15,42,431
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा	72,168	6,44,496
दक्षिण .	1,83,702	26,61,615
दक्षिण मध्य	1,35,056	19,30,462
दक्षिण पूर्व	1,62,653	16,86,348
पश्चिम .	2,72,156	31,51,116
जोड़ .	17,39,544	2,12,12,034

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए दिये गये लाइसेंस

843. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह**: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत एक वर्ष में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये कितने लाइसेंस किन-किन फर्मों को दिये गये और उनमें उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है।

क्रम संख्या	फर्मों के नाम	लाइसेंस जारी करने की तिथि	निर्माण की मदें	आरम्भ करने की अपेक्षित तिथि/टिप्पणी
1	मैसर्स फासफेट कं० लि० रिशरा, हुगली, पश्चिमी बंगाल	19-2-73	एन पी के रेबेदार मिश्रित उर्वरक	लाइसेंस देने की संशोधित नीति के अनुसार कारोबार चलाने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया गया या इस नीति के अन्दर एन पी के मिश्रण के लिए इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस लेने के लिए यूनिटों में उत्पादन किया जाना जरूरी है।
2	मैसर्स आरती केमिकल्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स लि० उधना जिला सूरत गुजरात	13-7-73	एनपी के रबेदार उर्वरक	जुलाई 1974 के अन्त तक

पटना जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को नया रूप प्रदान करने की योजना

844. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन को नया रूप प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी योजना पर सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख). बजट (1974-75) में निम्नलिखित निर्माण कार्य शामिल किये जा रहे हैं :

(1) इस समय जहां राज्यपाल का प्लेटफार्म स्थित है, वहां गर्त के साथ दो धुलाई लाइनों, ऊंचे प्लेटफार्मों और धुलाई तथा चार्जिंग सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था ;

(2) स्टेशन के दक्षिण तरफ एक नये बुकिंग कार्यालय और परिचलन क्षेत्र की व्यवस्था ;

(3) दक्षिण तरफ से 16 फुट ऊपरी पैदल पुल की व्यवस्था जिससे होकर सभी वर्तमान प्लेटफार्मों और स्टेशन के उत्तर की ओर मार्गों की व्यवस्था होगी ;

(4) स्टेशन की वर्तमान इमारत से दफ्तरों को हटाकर पहली मंजिल पर ले जाना और तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार ।

Cancellation of Trains due to Agitation by All India Train Examiners

845. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to recent agitation by All India Train Examiners, some trains were cancelled; and

(b) if so, the number of trains so cancelled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately 11 pairs of trains on an average were cancelled daily during the period 30.1.73 to 10.2.74. The periods of cancellation of trains varied from 1 day to 12 days.

Electrification of Harijan Bastis in States

846 SHRI M. SUNDARSANAM Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have not sent their schemes for electrifying the Harijan bastis, especially when the adjoining villages have been provided with power,

(b) if so, the names of these States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to get the Harijan Bastis electrified in these States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). No proposals have been sponsored by the States of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya for extension of electricity to Harijan Bastis adjoining villages already electrified. It has been reported that there are no separate harijan bastis in these States.

Setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station in Bihar

847. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Super Thermal Power Station in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Committee for the selection of sites for large thermal power stations in coal bearing areas in different regions has been set up by the Government of India. The Committee has visited various sites in all States including Bihar and is expected to submit its report shortly.

Supply of Fuel Oil for Coastal Shipping at Concessional Rates

848. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to supply fuel oil for coastal shipping at concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the ratio between the concessional price and the actual prevailing price elsewhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). (i) Effective from 13.12.1973 and subsequantly with effect from 16.12.1973, the price of bunker fuels at Indian ports had to be increased substantially. However, vessels of the following category (which included coastal vessels) were exempted with effect from 2.1.1974 from these increases:—

(1) Vessels belonging to Indian Navy and Port Trusts.

(2) Fishing crafts.

(3) All vessels permitted by Director General (Shipping) to carry coastal cargo and or passengers and performing coastal voyages between Indian ports, excepting vessels on single or consecutive voyage charter basis.

(ii) The price for bunker fuels charged by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited from coastal vessels, and from International vessels with effect from 2-1-74 are as under:—

(*Figures in Rs./Kilolitre*)

	Ex-storage points basic selling prices w.e.f. 2-1-1974	Coastal Vessels	International Vessels
	Furnace Oil	Furnace Oil	Furnace Oil
Bombay	511 60	399 17	1031·77
Goa	510 00	365 57	1070·21
Cochin	510·87	301 90	1048·18
Madras	526·32	317 12	1179·57
Vizag	517·9[illegible]	319·48	1153·63
Calcutta	525 35	336 19	1193 93

Completion of Kangra Valley Railway Line

849. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the original target for completion of the Kangra Valley Railway line; and

(b) the progress made so far and when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 30th June, 1973.

(b) The progress achieved so far on this project is 41 per cent. The work is in full swing now and efforts

are being made to ensure that the project is commissioned by 30th June, 1975.

चेतक एक्सप्रेस का दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर देर से पहुंचना

850. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चेतक एक्सप्रेस के आगमन-समय के बदले जाने के बाद से यह रेलगाड़ी दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर प्राय: निश्चित समय से देर से आती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत चार महीनों में इस रेलगाड़ी का सराय रोहिल्ला स्टेशन पर पहुंचने का समय क्या रहा है ; और

(ग) इस गाड़ी के विलम्ब से आने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी):(क) से (ग) अक्तूबर '73 से जनवरी '74 तक की अवधि में 216 डाउन चेतक एक्सप्रेस के समयपालन के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है। नवम्बर के पश्चात्, जब से समय सारणी में परिवर्तन हुआ था, इस गाड़ी के संचलन में गिरावट मुख्यत: रेलों पर विभिन्न कर्मचारी आन्दोलनों तथा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि के कारण पैदा हुई सामान्य अनिश्चित स्थिति की वजह से हुई है जिसका प्रभाव समूचे देश की रेल सेवाओं पर पड़ा है।

अक्तूबर '73 से जनवरी '74 तक 216 डाउन चेतक एक्सप्रेस के समयपालन का विवरण।*

महीना	सही समय	15 मिनट तक की देरी	16 से 30 मिनट तक की देरी	31 से 60 मिनट तक की देरी	60 मिनट से अधिक की देरी
अक्तूबर '73 .	24	—	—	2	5
नवम्बर '73 .	9	2	8	5	6
दिसम्बर '73 .	5	4	1	10	5
जनवरी '74 .	8	5	5	6	7

*(6 दिन रद्द की गयी)

Prices of Bunker Oil for Coastal Fleet

851. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the price of bunker oil for coastal shipping on 12th December, 1973, on 13th December, 1973 and after 11th January, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6232/74.]

Proposal to nominate Government Directors on the Boards of Management of Monopoly Houses

852. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to nominate Government Directors on the boards of management of the large monopoly houses; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does ont arise.

Body to Co-ordinate Haulage of Coal, Salt and Cement by Rail and Coastal Ships

853 SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a body to co-ordinate haulage of coal, salt and cement by rail and coastal ships, in the wake of prohibitive cost of road transport due to price hike of high speed diesel oil;

(b) if so, the composition of the co-ordinating body; and

(c) the quantities earmarked for rail and sea transport for above bulk cargo?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). A Study group has been set up by the Government (Ministry of Shipping and Transport) to go into the general question of Rail-Road-Sea Co-ordination, keeping in view the need for development of Coastal Shipping.

The composition of the Study Group is as follows:

(i) Director General of Shipping, Bombay—Chairman.

(ii) Director Traffic (Commercial) Railway Board—Member

(iii) Director Traffic (Transportation) Railway Board—Member.

(iv) Deputy Secretary (Mercantile Marine) Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Member.

(v) Deputy Secretary (Port Development), Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Member.

(vi) Under Secretary, Road Transport, Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Member.

(vii) Chief Engineer and Administrator, Inland Water Transport, Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Member.

(viii) Senior Deputy Director General of Shipping—Convenor.

The Study Group has not yet submitted its report. No specific quantities for rail and sea transport of coal, salt and cement have been fixed.

Decline in Freight carried by Railways

854. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total freight carried by Railways during the last three years (year-wise);

(b) whether the total freight now being handled by the Railways is much less than what it was last year and the previous year; and

(c) the reasons for decline in freight handling by the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Total freight traffic carried by the railways during the last three years was as under:

	(Thousand Tonnes)
1970-71	196,456
1971-72	197,825
1972-73	201,300

(b) Yes.

(c) Freight traffic handled by the Railways during the current year has declined due to numerous factors, mostly beyond the control of

the Railways. During summer months, there was frequent power shedding and power tripping on the busy electrified routes of the Indian Railways, which seriously affected train movements. Industrial production has also been affected due to general power shortage in the country. This was followed by series of breaches and floods during monsoons. The movement of traffic on the Railways was severely disrupted frequently as a result of Wild-Cat strikes and agitatings by railway staff Locomen's strike, public agitations and food riots, bundhs, civil disturbances, labour strikes in various industrial establishments, and excessive detention to wagons at terminals etc.

Finalisation of Flood Control-cum-Irrigation Schemes over River Dhans-Bagmati and Embankments over River Mohini

855. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4269 on the 11th December, 1973 regarding survey of Dhans-Bagmati River for implementation of Flood Control-*cum*-Irrigation Project in Darbhanga District of Bihar and state:

(a) whether the flood-control cum-irrigation schemes over river Dhans-Bagmati and embankments over river Mohini have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Government of Bihar has not yet finalised the scheme. It has been reported by the State Government that certain clarifications required for finalisation of the estimates are awaited from the field organisation.

Construction of Sluice Gate-cum-Bridge over River Khiroi in Bihar

856. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4270 on the 11th December, 1973 regarding construction of sluice gate-*cum*-bridge over River Khiroi in Bihar and state:

(a) the exact findings of the hydrological observations made in river Khiroi during the last three years;

(b) whether any decision for constructing sluice gate-*cum*-bridge over river Khiroi between Hariharpur and Kalingaon villages and at Muraitha has, since been taken; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Government of Bihar have reported that the analysis of the hydrological data collected since 1970 has indicated that the discharges in the river in the Hathia period (first half of October) are not adequate for the success of a diversion scheme for irrigation. Therefore, it has been proposed to continue the hydrological observations. The scheme can be formulated only after the results of such observations are found favourable.

सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को सहायता

८५७. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को और अधिक प्रतिशत भूमि को सिंचाई केन्द्र के अधीन लाने के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता गत तीन वर्षों में दी है

अथवा भविष्य में देने का विचार है ; और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी परियोजनाओं का निर्माण किया जाएगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और वृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य योजनाओं में की जाती है ।

केन्द्रीय सहायता राज्य योजनाओं के लिए समग्र रूप में ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विकास अथवा योजना से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती । 1971–72 से 1973–74 तक मध्य प्रदेश की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए कुल परिव्यय 345.18 करोड़ रुपये का था जिसमें से 160.67 करोड रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता थी ।

Demand for setting up a Bench of High Court at Meerut

858 SHRI S. N. MISRA:

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh have made a demand for setting up a High Court Bench at Meerut in order to mitigate the hardships of the poor litigants; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Representations in this behalf were received by Government from certain organisations.

(b) The question whether a High Court should have a Bench at a place other than the principal seat is in the first instance for the State Government concerned to consider in consultation with the High Court. There is no proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the setting up of a Bench of the High Court at Meerut.

Cases pending and Seats of Judges Vacant in Supreme Court and High Courts

859. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before the Supreme Court and various High Courts in 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the number of seats of Judges vacant at present in the Supreme Court and High Courts and the number of these vacancies in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6233/74].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-6233/74]. The number of vacancies varies from time to time due to retirement etc. The figures in the statement represent vacancies as on the 1st January of 1971, 1972, 1973 and at present.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6233/74].

Cut in Allocation of Kerosene Quotas to States

860 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to impose a cut on the allocation of kerosene oil to the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A cut of 15 per cent in January and 20 per cent in February, 1974 has been imposed on the estimated consumption of kerosene oil and Statewise allocations have been curtailed accordingly. The above cuts have been made after taking into account the likely reduction in the demand of kerosene oil after the near equalisation of prices of Kerosene Oil and HSD, and the increased requirements of HSD & LDO due to power cuts in some States, inadequacy of winter rains and other such factors. These cuts will ensure availability of the more essentially needed economic inputs for power transport, industry and agriculture.

Rail Link between Trivandrum and Cape Commorin and conversion of Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway Line into Broad Gauge

861. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of construction work on the new Rail link between Trivandrum and Cape Commorin;

(b) the progress so far made in the work for the conversion of the metre gauge into broad gauge between Ernakulam and Trivandrum;

(c) whether these works are not progressing as scheduled; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Final Location Survey for the project has been completed and the land acquisition proceedings are in progress. The earthwork in all reaches, bridges and staff quarters is also in progress. Overall progress till January 1974 is 16 per cent.

(b) Earthwork in all reaches, strengthening of girder bridges to BG stanndards, well sinking and pier construction for major bridges, extension and reconstruction of smaller bridges, lifting road overbridges and foot overbridges to broad gauge clearance is in progress. Overall progress till January, 1974, 23 per cent.

(c) and (d). Yes, slightly behind the schedule, due to limited availability of resources.

Cancellation of Trains in Kerala

862. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trains, running in Kerala, have been cancelled due to coal shortage recently;

(b) whether Government have any proposal regarding electrification of entire rail system in Kerala as electricity is abundant in that State; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RALWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Some less intensively utilised passenger trains have been cancelled.

(b) No.

(c) Availability of power for electric traction at cheap rates is only one of the many pre-requisites to be taken into consideration, while taking a decision for electrifying any section. Due to low density of traffic and the heavy capital investment required, electrification of rail system in Kerala

State, is not considered economically justified, in perference to trunk routes.

Conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge in Karnataka State

863. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines regarding Governments decision to convert the metre gauge lines into broad gauge in Karnataka State;

(b) whether the survey of certain lines in this respect has been made and the work has not yet been started; and

(c) if so, the salient features regarding such lines and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Conversion of specific section in B.G. is considered on the merits of each case when line capacity cannot be increased by other economical methods, subject to availability of funds.

(b) and (c). Surveys carried out for certain proposals, and the position thereof is as below:

(i) *Bangalore Mysore conversion to BG.*—Reports on Engg.-cum-traffic surveys have been received, and is under examination. A final decision will be taken as soon as the results of the examination become known.

(ii) *Salem-Bangalore conversion to BG (partly falling in the State of Karnataka).*—Traffic survey report has been received from the Railway and is under examination. A final decision will be taken as soon as the results of the examination become known.

Steps taken to meet financial deficit during current financial year

864. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Railways are confronted with a big financial deficit; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the steps Government are taking to meet this deficit in full or part during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The position will be brought out in the Railway Budget to be presented to the Parliament on 27-2-1974.

Decision on the recommendation of M.R.T.P. Commission on licence to Hindustan Lever Limited

866. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission regarding licence to be given to Hindustan Lever Limited for the manufacture of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate required for the non-soapy detergents; and

(b) if so, whether the decision conforms to the policy of not encouraging the growth of foreign monopolies in our country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Dose not arise.

Proposal to probe into the Trade practices like under-invoicing and black marketing by M.R.T.P. Commission

867. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission proposes to probe into the trade practices such as under-invoicing and black marketing,

(b) if so, whether Government have enlarged the scope of jurisdiction of Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to probe into these mal-practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) to (c) Under the present scheme of the MRTP Act, 1969, it will not be competent for the Commission to probe into offences like under-invoicing and black marketing, as such practices will not come within the purview of the Monopolistic or Restrictive Trade Practices. Offences like under-invoicing and black marketing are regulated by other provisions of the law and as such it will not come within the scope of the M.R.T.P Act

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Station at Tenughat

868. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a super thermal power station with an installed capacity of about 200 mw. is likely to be set up at Tenughat near Bokaro; and

(b) if so, the total estimated expenditure involved in setting up the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Project Report for setting up a thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1300 MW at an estimated cost of Rs. 193 crores at Tenughat was received from the Bihar State Electricity Board. The Planning Commission has agreed, in principle, to the installation of 2x200 MW sets at Tenughat Thermal Power Station in the first phase. The Bihar State Electricity Board has been requested to prepare a revised project report after making a firm tie-up of the coal sources, arrangements for coal transport, etc. and incorporating the transmission lines required for the outflow of the power from the project.

Decline in profit of F.C I in 1973

869 SHRI PRAKODH CHANDRA

SHRI G C DIXIT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the net profit of Fertiliser Corporation of India during 1973 has shown downward trend in comparison to that of 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the net profit earned by the Corporation during the years 1971, 1972, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The net porfit earned by the Corporation during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 is given below:—

(RS. lakhs)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
166.59	192.23	541.82

Consumption of Petrol by Government Cars

870. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government cars have used more petrol in 1973 as compared to previous years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken to economise consumption of petrol in Government vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Members desire information regarding cars used by Central Government's Ministries. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Impact of Saudi-French Oil Agreement on Crude supplies to India

871. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of Saudi-French oil agreement; and

(b if so, the extent to which it would effect our crude oil imports from Saudi-Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) This agreement is not expected to affect crude oil imports from Saudi Arabia.

Trains abandoned by Drivers after 10-Hours Duty

872. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the strike of locomen was called of, a number of trains were abandoned by drivers *en-route* on completion of 10 hours duty; and

(b) if so, the number of trains so abandoned and the consequent loss suffered by Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) 140 Goods and 6 Coaching Trains were abandoned by drivers after completion of 10 hours duty only on the South Eastern Railway during the period January, 1974 to 12th February, 1974. The amount of loss suffered by South Eastern Railway on account of this is Rs. 5,86,534.00.

Loss suffered by Punjab due to non-construction of Thien Dam Project

873. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab is reported to have suffered huge losses due to the

non-construction of Thien Dam Project ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and measures taken to expedite the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. No loss has been suffered on this account though the utilisation of the surplus flood waters of the Ravi during the monsoon would undoubtedly benefit the country.

(b) The Project will be cleared after consensus is reached amongst the concerned States in respect of its inter-State aspects.

Fire in Durgapur Project

874. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the people of West Bengal are not being supplied with gas and power due to the fire that broke out in the West Bengal Government owned giant Durgapur Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government of India to repair it and ameliorate the suffering of the people of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Due to the fire in the power station of Durgapur Project Ltd. on 12th January, 1974, the power generation was interrupted but the production of gas was not affected. The work of repairs/replacement of damaged equipment, particularly cables has been taken up immediately and the generating units under maintenance are being brought back into service. As against the generation of about 150 MW prior to the fire, generation to the extent of 100 MW has already been resumed and is expected to be brought to the pre-accident level in April.

Representation regarding revision of Lower Damodar Scheme from Arambag, Hooghly

475. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Arambag, Hoogly last year for revising the Lower Damodar Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The suggestions made were that part of the discharge of the Damodar should be passed through the Amta Channel instead of the entire discharge through Mundeswari, as proposed in the scheme, and that the remaining four of the eight reservoirs earlier contemplated should also be constructed.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power had appointed a Committee of Technical Experts in 1971, to examine the problem of floods and drainage in the Lower Damodar basin and to suggest remedial measures. This Committee, after examining all aspects in detail, had recommended the Lower Damodar scheme as proposed by the State Government of West Bengal for construction of embankments on the Mundeswari, to accommodate the entire discharge of Damodar and to use the Amta Channel for drainage of the

area on the left of the Mundeswari. The Committee had also stated that the need for additional flood storage dams might be reviewed after watching the functioning of the Lower Damodar scheme and in the context of the economics obtaining at that time. The suggestion for diverting part of the discharge through the Amta Channel had further been examined by the State Government and it had been concluded that, apart from the prohibitive cost, there were also difficulties in its successful operation.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in States

876 SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price of Kerosene after upward revision of its rate by increasing Central excise duty on it in 1973

(b) whether Government are aware that Kerosene is not available at the fixed price by Government;

(c) whether shortage of this commodity still prevails in almost all the States; and

(d) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The retail price of Kerosene Oil varies from State to State depending upon the quantum of local taxes. However, in Delhi it is Rs. 0.85 per litre.

(b) State Governments have been empowered under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against those found guilty of overcharging.

(c) and (d). The availability of petroleum products in the country was affected during the last few months due to a steep increase in prices and the general scarcity of petroleum products in the world market. As a consequence it became necessary to reduce the production of Kerosene oil in the refineries and correspondingly increase the production of diesel oils and furnace oil to meet the higher priority requirements of the power, transport, industrial and argicultural sectors. A uniform out in kerosene supplies of 15 per cent in January and 20 per cent in February 1974 was therefore, made on the allocations made to the States.

All State Governments have been advised to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies and to take steps against any hoarding or black marketing of the product.

M.R.T.P. Commission's objection to the manner in which cases are referred to it

877. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has taken exception to the manner in which the Central Government has denied its scrutiny of a number of cases of considerable importance to the economy;

(b) whether the Commission has alleged that sometimes cases not involving major issues are referred to the Commission while others which would *prima facie* involve important considerations are not so referred; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In its Annual Administrative Report for the year ended 31st December, 1972, laid on the Table of the House on 14th December 1973, the Commission has made certain general observations on the working of Chapter II of the M.R.T.P. Act.

(c) Government's views on these observations are contained in paragraph 4 of Chapter I of the Second Report on the working and administration of the MRTP Act, 1969 for the year ended 31st December, 1972 laid on the Table of the House on 14th December, 1973.

Steps to boost Fertilizer production in Fifth Plan

878. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what positive and specific steps had been taken by Government to boost fertilizer production in the country during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The measures taken or being taken to step up fertilizer production fall broadly under two categories namely (i) optimising production in existing units and (ii) creation of additional capacity to meet demand.

1. *Optimising Production*: The more important measures in this regard are the following:—

(i) Repairs and renovations of old sections and carrying out a rationalisation scheme in the Sindri factory;

(ii) Modification of certain sections of the Trombay unit;

(iii) Installation of supplementary naphtha gasification facilities to produce synthetic gas and initiation of steps to maximise coke oven gas supply to the fertilizer plant at Rourkela;

(iv) Modifications in various sections of ammonia and urea plants at Neyveli;

(v) Repairs and renovations in certain sections of the Alwaye unit.

2. *Creation of additional capacity*: Government have approved in principle the setting up of five large sized fertilizer plants in the public sector during the Fifth Plan period. These are proposed to be located at Mathura, Panipat, Bhatinda, Paradeep and Trombay. Letters of Intent have been issued for establishing a fertilizer plant at Kakinada and for further expansion of the Kota fertilizer plant, both in the private sector. Proposals for establishing additional fertilizer projects have also been received.

Foreign Drug Firms Marketing Indian made drugs under their brand names

879. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of the foreign drug firms in India who do not produce any basic drugs but only market the drugs produced by Indian firms, including public sector firms in their own brand names;

(b) paid up capital, turnover and profits of these foreign-controlled drug firms, year-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is considering to put an end of the activities of such firms; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shortage of furnace oil and efforts made for its import

880. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior officials of his Ministry visited almost all the West Asian oil producing countries to explore possibilities for import of furnace oil;

(b) if so, the results achieved;

(c) whether over one million tonnes of furnace oil is imported annually as against the requirement of 4.7 million tonnes; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to overcome the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b) Delegations of officers of the IOC and the Ministry have visited separately and jointly some countries in West Asia as also suppliers elsewhere to explore the possibility of imports of furnace oil. Some spot cargoes were firmed up as a consequence which enabled the supply line to be maintained with the least cuts in furnace oil supplies.

(c) and (d). It is not considered in the public interest to give the figures of consumption and imports of individual pertoleum products. However upto 90 per cent of furnace oil supplies are presently being met and while contingency plans are being finalised to improve the position, the general availability of this product is expected to improve.

Purchase of Power from Karnali Hydro-Electric Project of Nepal

881. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to purchase bulk of power from Karnali Hydro-electric project of Nepal;

(b) whether any Nepali delegation visited India in this regard in the month of February 1974; and

(c) if so, whether India has also decided to help in setting up this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Experts will be associated with the further investigation of the Karnali Hydro-Electric Project. Nepal is also requesting India to nominate a Member on the Karnali Executive Board. India has expressed its willingness to consider financial assistance for the execution of this project if His Majesty's Government of Nepal so desire.

U.S. Assistance for Oil Exploration in India

882. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U S. Government has agreed to help oil exploration in the country·

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether with U.S help the drilling at new site in Bombay has

been started from 3rd of February, 1974 after several failures;

(d) if so, the salient features thereof;

(e) whether India has asked U.S.A. for further assistance in exploration of oil and drilling; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The U.S. Government is not involved in this drilling. However, the services of some U.S. contractors are being utilised, as and when required, on commercial basis.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Supply of Hydro Power to India by Sri Lanka

883. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has made any proposal for exploring surplus Hydro power to India;

(b) whether this subject was discussed at the recent talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Sri Lanka has not so far made any proposal for exporting surplus hydro-power to India.

गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने सम्बन्धी प्रयोग

884. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गरीब जनता को निःशुल्क तथा सस्ते मूल्यों पर न्याय उपलब्ध कराने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में क्या-क्या प्रयोग किये गये तथा किन-किन राज्यों में प्रयोग किये गये ;

(ख) इससे राज्यवार कितने लोग लाभान्वित हुए ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय में भी इसी प्रकार न्याय उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी कीजा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

रेल लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलना, दोहरा करना, बन्द लाइनों को फिर से चलाना तथा नई रेल लाइनें बिछाना

885. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन मीटरगेज छोटी रेल लाइनों के नाम क्या हैं (एक) जिन्हें ब्राडगेज लाइनों में बदला जा रहा है ; (दो) जिन्हें दोहरा किया जा रहा है ; (तीन) जो बन्द थीं और

उन्हें फिर से चालू किया जा रहा है और (चार) जो नई बिछायी जा रही हैं और

(ख) इनमें प्रत्येक कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जावेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरैशी): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT/6234/74)।

एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया गतिविधियों में लगी विदेशी कम्पनियों के नाम

886. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान एकाधिकार तथा प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया गतिविधि में लगी कम्पनियो के नाम क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ,

(ख) क्या इस बारे मे सभी विदेशी कम्पनियों के संबंध में जाच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी परिणाम क्या है और यदि नहीं ; तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बेदब्रत बरुआ) : (क) उन विदेशी नियंत्रित उपक्रमों अथवा कम्पनियों, जिनमें विदेशी साम्य सहभाग उच्च प्रतिशत है, जिनके बारे में आरोप है, कि ये निर्बंधनकारी व्यापार प्रथाओं में निरत हैं, जिनकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है, की सूची सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

(ख) तथा (ग) कैडबरी प्राई लिमिटेड के बारे में, एकाधिकार एंव निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, की धारा 44 के अन्तर्गत, निरीक्षक नियुक्त किये गये थे, जिन्होंने जनवरी 1974 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी। अन्य सभी उपक्रमों के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

विवरण

उन विदेशी कम्पनियो की सूची, जिन पर एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथाओं के आरोप हैं।

1. दि कैडबरी प्राई इण्डिया प्रा० लि०
2. दि यूनियन कार्बाइड आफ इण्डिया लि०
3. दि डनलप इण्डिया लि०
4. दि गुडईयर इण्डिया लि०
5. दि फायरस्टोन टायर एण्ड रबड़ कम्पनी (इण्डिया, प्रा० लि०)
6. दि कीट टायर आफ इण्डिया लि०
7. दि इण्डिया टायर एण्ड रबड़ कम्पनी (इडिया) प्रा० लि0
8. दि कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि०
9. दि ग्रामोफोन कम्पनी आफ इण्डिया लि०
10. दि हिन्दुस्तान पिलकिन्गटन ग्लास वर्क्स लि०
11. विन्डो ग्लास लि०
12. ग्लोलीडोर आफ इण्डिया लि०
13. अशोक लेलैंड लि०
14. इण्डियन आक्सीजन लि०
15. इथोन इक्सपेंज इण्डिया लि०

Medium and Major Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

887. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the medium and major irrigation projects in Gujarat which are under examination of Government; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following new irrigation schemes have been proposed by the Government of Gujarat:—

Major	1. Sipu
	2. Karjan
Medium	1. Watrak
	2. Kalindri
	3. Dhatarwadi
	4. Godethad
	5. Kaswati
	6. Ambajal
	7. Chapparwadi (Lunivav site).
	8. Rami
	9. Sughbhadar
	10. Harnav Stage II.
	11. Rajwal
	12. Amipur

The State Government have been asked to give the clarifications on the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Watrak, Kalindri, Dhatarwadi and Godethad projects and their clearance will be considered on receipt of these. The obseravtions of the Committee on Kaswati, Ambajal and Chapparwadi (Lunivav site) are being shortly forwarded to the State Government for further necessary action.

Examination of Sukhbhadar project is nearing completion. The Rajwal and Amipur projects received recently are under examination. The Karjan, Sipu, Rami and Harnav Stage II projects involve inter-State aspects which need to be settled before they can be processed further.

Oil Exploration by O&NGS in Gujarat with the help of U.S.S.R.

888. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to intensify oil exploration work in Gujarat with the help of U S S R.; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). As per ONGC's Fifth Five Year Plan programme, the Commission plans to intensify its oil exploration & production work in all its areas including Gujarat. This programme envisages increasing of crude oil production in Gujarat from the present rate of 3.7 to 5.45 million tonnes per year by 1978-79 and to achieve accumulative production of 26.19 million tonnes during the Five Year Plan period.

For attainment of the above objectives the ONGC expects help from the U S.S R. in critical areas, in terms of experts and supply of equipment, spares, etc.

Proposal to set up Nylon Factory in Gujarat State

889. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND: M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a Nylon factory in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter of Intent was issued to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. on the 29th December, 1971 for setting up a new industrial undertaking in the State of Gujarat for the manufacture of 2100 tonnes per annum of Nylon filament yarn.

(b) Letter of Intent contains the following conditions:—

(1) Arrangements for import of plant and machinery and terms of foreign collaboration will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.

(2) In case equity shares are offered to outside parties for financing the project, preference should be given to cooperatives of nylon yarn users to contribute to such equity shares.

(3) The Corporation should have a minimum equity shareholding of 26 per cent and should be the single largest shareholder, thereby ensuring retention of financial and managerial control. The Corporation will obtain prior approval of the Central Government in any proposal for associating private parties in the project.

(4) No sole selling agents will be appointed and finished products would be distributed directly to consumers.

(5) The price to be charged by the undertaking for end-product must be settled to the satisfaction of the Government in the Ministry of Industrial Development in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Amount Spent on Restoration and Repair of Railway Property due to Floods and Strikes

890. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage caused to Railway property, zone-wise due to floods and strikes during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount spent on the restoration and repair of Railway property, zone-wise during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Distribution of Sone Water amongst M.P., Bihar and Andhra Pradesh

891. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has urged the Prime Minister

to settle the dispute relating to distribution of Sone Water amongst Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Agreement on the use of Sone Waters has already been reached in September, 1973 between the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar after discussions between the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Rural Electrification Projects sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation

892. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of rural electrification projects sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the current year; and

(b) the schemes out of these designed particularly to improve socio-economic conditions in the backward areas in the country, particularly Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation, during the current financial year (as on 31-1-1974) has sanctioned 197 schemes of State Electricity Boards involving a total loan assistance of Rs 71.18 crores. In addition 24 schemes involving a loan assistance of Rs. 80.945 lakhs for extension of electricity to 1,595 Harijan Bastis adjoining villages already electrified have also been sanctioned. Statements giving the State-wise details are enclosed as statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT3236/74].

The total schemes sanctioned for Karnataka are six. These include two for backward areas.

The schemes sanctioned by the Corporation are mainly intended to provide for the area development. All the schemes are so designed to improve socio-economic conditions of the area covered thereunder.

Conversion of Bangalore-Mysore Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge

893. SHRI C K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to convert the Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of the Bangalore-Mysore M.G. section to B.G. have been completed and the reports are under examination. A decision on this conversion will be taken after the reports have been examined.

Committee for Development of Rock Phosphate Areas

894. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to examine the

technical aspects for the development of rock phosphate areas in the country;

(b) if so, its terms of reference and the date by which the committee will start functioning; and

(c) the names of places likely to be examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Government have appointed a Committee only for examining the technical and other aspects in connection with the development of the rock-phosphate deposits in the Jhamarkotra area in Rajasthan. The terms of the reference of the Committee are as follows:

(i) To evaluate the 'Feasibility Study' carried out by the foreign consultant firm and examine all technical aspects involved and specify the further steps that need to be taken for the expeditious and integrated development of the Jhamarkotra Rock phosphate deposits; and

(ii) To suggest the most appropriate corporate structure for the development of the deposits after taking into consideration the magnitude of the investment involved and the method of financing.

The Committee is expected to start functioning shortly.

Compensation paid for Death and Injury during 1973

895. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of persons involved and amount of compensation paid for death and injury by the Railways during 1973; and

(b) the criteria of deciding the quantum of compensation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The total number of persons killed or injured in train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, level crossing accidents and fires in trains during 1973 is 826. The compensation paid so far is Rs. 1,40,447/-.

(b) Claims for compensation arising out of train accidents are dealt with under Sections 82-A to 82-J of the Indian Railways Act, which provides that such claims are to be received and decided by the Claims Commissioners. Railway employees killed or injured on duty are paid compensation as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Ransacking of Inspector's Office at Howrah

896. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspector's Office of the South Eastern Railway at Howrah was ransacked by passengers on the 11th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total loss to Government property as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) In protest against late arrival of two trains at Howrah on 11-1-1974.

(c) Telephones, furniture and records were damaged. Loss in term of rupees has not been calculated.

Dislocation of Train Services at Sealdah South Railway Station

897. SHRI A. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was dislocation of train services at Sealdah South Railway Station on the 7th January, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered by Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The train services at Sealdah South Railway Station were dislocated on 7-1-74 on account of agitation by guards, sparked off by the manhandling of one of the guards by the passengers of a train. The estimated loss due to dislocation of services is approximately Rs. 12,832.00.

Railway Line from Malda to Balurghat via Gajol or from Aklakli to Balurghat

898. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey work of laying of Railway line from Malda to Balurghat *via* Gajol or from Aklakli to Balurghat *via* Buniadpur-Gangarampur has been completed;

(b) if so, the time by which the actual construction of the Railway line will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A traffic survey for a B. G. link from Aklakli to Balurghat *via* Gajol, Buniadpur and Gangarampur has been completed and the report thereof is under examination of the Railway Board.

(b) and (c). A decision for taking up the actual construction of the proposed railway line will be taken only after the examination of the survey report is completed.

Assessment of Power for Irrigation in West Bengal in Fifth Plan

899. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of the power required for irrigation in West Bengal by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan made by the Central Water and Power Commission was unrealistic; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir The consumption of electricity on irrigation in West Bengal during the 5th Plan was estimated by CW&PC on the basis of the proposals of the West Bengal Government. Subsequently however, due to various constraints, the proposals and the load demand had to be scaled down. The targets for the 5th Five Year Plan in this regard are still being finalised

Rejection of Proposal from Planning Commission to reduce Crude Oil Imports

900. SHRI R. S PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has rejected any proposal of Planning Commission for reduction of crude oil imports to save foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction proposed by the Planning Commission; and

(c) the reasons for rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No such proposal has

been made by the Planning Commission?

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Execution of Bagmati Project

901. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been submitted to Government by the M.Ps., legislators and other representatives of the people of Sitamarhi District in regard to the speedy execution of Bagmati project;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have stated that the Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of the area had met the Minister of Irrigation and Power, Bihar, and presented a Memorandum to him. They wanted that the execution of the Bagmati project should be taken up as speedily as possible. It was explained to them that the Central Government had not objected to the scheme and an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The project would be taken up in right earnest after the revised project report has been cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and requisite funds become available.

Rural Electrification Programme in Bihar

902. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the rural electrification programme in the year 1972-73 in Bihar;

(b) whether the target fixed for the period has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The rural electrification programme involve energisation of pumpsets and electrification of villages The details regarding targets and progress achieved in respect of rural electrification in Bihar during the year 1972-73 are:

	Target	Achievement
Villages	1,750	902
Pumpsets	17,000	14,275

The reasons for short-fall in the targets are:—

(i) inadequate development in power sector;

(ii) lack of adequate transmission and distribution system; and

(iii) constraint on financial resources.

(d) The steps to improve the situation *inter alia* include (i) additive finances have been provided to the State Electricity Board by the Rural Electrification Corporation. 43 schemes involving loan assistance of

Rs. 25.03 crores have so far been sanctioned. These schemes envisage electrification of 4,832 villages and energisation of 53,789 pumpsets. Of these, 3 schemes relate to extension of high tension transmission lines. These schemes are scheduled for completion in a period of 3-5 years. (ii) A Committee of Members of Parliament under the Chairmanship of Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power has been formed to review the progress at rural electrification in the Eastern States including Bihar and to make suggestions to improve the situation. (iii) A special programme called "Minimum Needs Programme" is being undertaken in the Fifth Plan. This envisages making electricity available to 30-40 per cent of the rural population in the State.

Power Shortage in U.P. and other areas

903. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements, if any, are contemplated to be made to reduce the rigours of power shortage in Uttar Pradesh and other States;

(b) whether alternative sources of production of power are likely to come up in such areas, and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) to what extent neighbouring States propose to meet this shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The power supply position in the country is generally satisfactory except the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana in the Northern Region, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in the Southern Region and West Bengal in the Eastern Region.

Due to power shortages in these States, restrictive power cuts on industries have been imposed and the following efforts are being made to increase the power availability to the industries:—

(i) The utilisation of existing power installations is being maximised by monitoring and arranging for supply and transport of coal and fuel oil, spare parts etc.

(ii) The programme of constructing inter-State lines and setting up of load-despatch stations is being expedited.

(iii) The projects which are nearing completion are being expedited to ensure early commissioning of the generating units.

(iv) Exchange of power between neighbouring States is being encouraged so as to achieve optimum utilisation of generating capacity and minimise the requirements of reserves.

Uttar Pradesh is getting relief of about 2.8 million units per day from the Badarpur/BMB/Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Haryana is getting 0.5 to 0.7 million units per day from Badarpur/BMB systems. Tamil Nadu is getting a relief of about 1.3 million units per day from Kerala and 0.3 million units from Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh is getting a relief to the extent of 0.3 million units per day from Karnataka.

Loss in FACT due to Mismanagement

904. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADDANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports that the mismanagement of FACT has crippled fertilizer production with the consequent loss running into crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have seen some reports to this effect.

(b) Several sections of the Udyogamandal plant are old and aging and cannot be expected to achieve the level of performance of a modern plant. Several renovation and other debottlenecking programmes have been undertaken to maximise production A regards the Cochin plant, it is presently operating at about 60 per cent of capacity and steps are under way to overcome certain mechanical and other operational limitations and attain higher level of production.

Trains Services introduced and to be introduced on four Railway Zones

905 SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new trains introduced by the Southern Railway, Northern Railway, Eastern Railway and Western Railway during the last year;

(b) the number of new train services proposed to be introduced during the current year; and

(c) the lines proposed to be constructed as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 8 non-suburban trains on the Southern, 14 on the Northern 8 on the Eastern and 2 on the Western Railways were introduced/extended during the last year (1973).

(b) A pair of biweekly mail train between New Delhi and New Bongaigaon/Gaughati has been introduced on the Northern, Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways from 26-1-74. From the same date, a pair of Dehri-on-Sone-Gaya Passenger trains has also been extended to/from Patna on the Eastern Railway. There are no immediate proposals in hand for introduction additional non-suburban trains.

(c) Does not arise as the line capacity for the trains proposed to be introduced exists.

Cancellation of Jayanti Janta Express to Cochin

906. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which the Jayanti Janta Express to Cochin was cancelled for nearly a month during December/January last causing great hardships to the South bound passengers;

(b) whether the Jayanti Janta Express for Samastipur was not cancelled; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 131 Dn/132 Up Mangalore/Cochin New Delhi Jayanti Janta Express remained cancelled from 19-12-73 to 20-1-74 due to loco staff strike.

(b) 153 Up/154 Dn Biweekly Jayanti Janta Express running between New Delhi and Samastipur were also cancelled from 20.12-73 to 27-12-73 on account of loco staff agitation.

(c) Does not arise.

Electrification of Railway Lines

907. SRDI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many kilometres of Railway lines have been electrified during the last year; and

(b) how many new lines are going to be electrified during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 123 route kilometres during 1973.

(b) Miyagam-Virar section (route kilometres 314) of the Western Railway and Panchkura-Haldia section (route Kilometres 69) of the South Eastern Railway, are expected to be brought under electric traction during the current year.

Provision of means of Communication to various Unions

908. SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to provide means of communication to the various unions category-wise;

(b) whether one of the reasons for various strikes is lack of forum for negotiations; and

(c) if so, when a final decision about means of communications is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) All categories of staff are duly represented by the recognised federations, which are unitary organisations. These recognised federations and through them all categories have got ample opportunities to represent their grievances and these are solved through the negotiating machinery which is functioning at various levels on the Railways. It is not possible to give a channel of communication separately to each category, considering that there are over 700 such categories on the Railways, as such a step will lead to complete confusion and disruption of Railway working. However, if any category sends any representation, this is also considered and suitable action is taken.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

"Work-to Rule" call by all India Train Examiners Association

909. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Train Examiners Association resorted to 'work-to-Rule' from the mid-night of 30th January, 1974 for redressal of their grievances;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted their 8-point Charter to the Railway Administration, and if so, reaction of the Railway Ministry thereto; and

(c) whether any negotiations with them are taking place, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) The 8-point Demand Charter has been received. Such issues are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are settled through discussions in the meetings of the PNM and the JCM at di-

fferent levels. Further, representations coming from any source including un_recognised unions, are given due consideration and action as deemed fit is taken. Whatever demands are presented to the administration are given due consideration with the utmost sympathy taking into consideration factors like financial resources, framework of rules and regulations, justification for accepting the demand and the repercussions of their acceptance.

(c) No direct negotiations are being carried out with the All India Train Examiners Association as no such treatment can be accorded to the unrecognised category-wise association.

Steps to improve Distribution machinery for Petrol, Gas and Kerosene

910. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the distribution machinery of petroleum, gas and kerosene oil in the country at present requires much improvement; and

(b) if so, improvements suggested by Government and when these are going to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). By and large the existing machinery for the distribution of oil products including cooking gas and kerosene oil is considered adequate. Whenever there are local or temporary scarcities, the State Governments/Union Territories are kept informed so that they may ensure equitable distribution of products within the statutory powers conferred upon them in terms of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. However, the State Government/Union Territories have been requested to take all possible measures to equitably distribute the available supplies. In the case of sensitive commodities like kerosene oil, the quantities likely to be available on the monthly basis are also intimated to the State Governments/Union Territories. Additionally, to augment the distribution network of kerosene oil, the oil companies have recently started the sale of kerosene oil directly to the consumers through some of their existing retail outlets selling motor gasolene and diesel oil. This facility is being progressively augmented.

Settlement on Demands of IDPL Employees

911. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the demands of the employees of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rishikesh, are still pending for a negotiated settlement;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to settle the same; and

(c) whether any negotiations are taking place with the representatives of the recognized unions, and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c). There are under consideration in consultation with the management who are also holding discussions with the Union on certain issues.

Differences with Finance Ministry on Petrol Rationing

912. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Ministry and Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry have differed over the economic viability of introducing rationing of petrol; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The question of introducing rationing is under the consideration of Government and no final view has been taken in the matter. In the meanwhile there are no differences of opinion and/or approach between the two Ministries.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Possibility of a Drug Famine

913. SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any possibility of a virtual drug famine in the country in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps contemplated to avert it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deployment of Territorial Army during the Railwaymen's Strike

914. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE· Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many units of Territorial Army were utilised in Indian Railways during November-December, 1973 agitation of Loco running staff;

(b) whether there were any accidents in which the trains or engines operated by the Territorial Army personnel were involved; and

(c) is so, the total loss suffered due to these accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) 9 Railway T. A. Groups (except for the construction and maintenance companies and in one case the workshop company also).

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Authorised Scales of pay for casual labour due to recommendations of Miabhoy Tribunal

915. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations of Miabhoy Tribunal in respect of casual labour have been accepted and put in operation in all the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, (i) the number of casual labour engaged in project who have been granted authorised scales of pay as a result of this, (ii) the number of casual labour, who have been granted authorised scales of pay after four months of continus service, (iii) the number of casual labour, Railway-wise, wh oare still in receipt of wages as local rates and why revision in their wages have not been made in terms of the recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints in this regard, and if so, steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). A statement showing briefly the main recommenadtions of Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 regarding wages of casual labour and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–3837/74]. The information with regard to the implementation on Railways is being colected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Representations have been received and action is being taken to expedite decision and implementation.

Use of Coal in Thermal Power Station

916. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than a million tonnes of furnace oil can be saved annually if generating, units of the four power stations at Trombay, Ahmedabad, Dhuvaran and Barauni now using oil switch over to coal;

(b) whether Government have any plan for these power stations to use coal in their boilers; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to ensure adequate and regular supplies of coal to these power stations and when these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Saving to the extent of about one million tonnes per annum in the consumption of fuel oils, *viz.*, L.S.H.S., H.H.S. and R.F.O. (but not furnace oil) can be achieved with the conversion of the steam raising equipment in these power stations to coal firing. (These stations do not use furnace oil).

(b) and (c). Plans are being formulated for converting the equipment in these stations to coal burning instead of oil burning to the extent possible. The power station authorities have been asked to initiate necessary steps towards conversion. The conversion would involve alterations to the boilers and auxiliaries and installation of additional auxiliaries plants such as ash handling and coal handling plants. The programmes of conversion have to take into account the reduction in power generation during the period of conversion and programme, these to fit into the system condtions and operations. Necessary arrangements for adequate supply and transport of coal for these power stations are being made and coal stocks will have to be built up.

पांचवीं योजना में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधायें

917. श्री धन शाह प्रधान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी योजना की अवधि में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन से सिंचाई योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में प्रदान की गई सिंचाई सुविधाओं की प्रगति अब तक नगण्य है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में इन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए कुल कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). समाज कल्याण विभाग में गठित आदिवासी विकास संबंधी एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अनुमान लगाया है कि लगभग 21 प्रतिशत की अखिल भारतीय औसत के प्रति आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाएं कृषिगत क्षेत्र के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम है। आदिवासियों की अधिकतम जनता के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं की शीघ्रता से व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से चयनात्मक नीति का सुझाव दिया है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए देश में आदिवासी ब्लाकों का पता लगाया जा रहा है ताकि इन ब्लाकों के विकास का कार्य हाथ में लिया जाना सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। यह प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में 30 करोड़ के सम्भव परिव्यय से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बृहद् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की एक योजना, राज्यों के साथ मशविरा करके, तयार की जाए।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण

918. श्री घन शाह प्रधान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगले दो या तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने और कौन-कौन से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) इसमें होने वाले व्यय का कितना प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सरकार और कितना प्रतिशत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार वहन करेगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का कार्यक्रम राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा बनाया जाता है और क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। बहरहाल, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को उनकी स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए योजनात्मक ऋण दिया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड कोनटा तथा दांतेवाड़ा के जन-जातीय क्षेत्रों में बिजली लगाने के लिए विचार कर रहा है। 39 ग्रामो के विद्युतीकरण और 450 पम्पसेटों के ऊर्जन के लिए इस स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 79.26 लाख रुपये है। राज्य बिजली बोर्ड का उपर्युक्त स्कीम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम से 26.55 लाख रुपये (अर्थात लागत का 33%) की ऋण सहायता लेने का प्रस्ताव है। इसका पांचवर्ष की अवधि में पूर्ण होना अनुसूचित है।

Rs. 1,25,000 missing from the safe of Sahibganj Railway Office

919. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was found missing from a safe of the Sahibganj Railway Office (Eastern Railway) on the 14th January, 1974;

(b) the result of the investigations made in this regard; and

(c) whether some employees of the Railway have been found involved, and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, on 14th January 1974 a shortage of Rs. 1,25,000 was detected from a cash safe of the Pay Office, Sahibganj (Eastern Railway).

(b) and (c). Government Railway Police, Sahibganj have registered a case under section 409 IPC. Three Senior Pay Clerks and one Cash-Khalasi of Sahibganj Pay Office have been arrested by the Police. They have also been placed under suspension by the Railway Administration. Police investigation continues.

Setting up of an oil Drilling Unit in Collaboration with Romania

920. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are condering any proposal to set up offshore oil drilling unit in the 5th Plan period with collaboration of Rumania; and

(b) if so, location of the unit and the cost at which the unit would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Increase in Royalty on Crude oil by Assam Government

921. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam have approached the Central Government to increase the rate of royalty on crude oil produced in that State.

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the increase demanded by the State Government and the decision taken by the Central Government thereon; and

(c) the extent to which such an increase in royalty would affect the consumers of kerosene oil, diesel oil, petrol and other by-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Introduction of Scheme of Ready-to-Serve Meals in Long Distance Trains

922. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce a scheme of "ready-to-serve" meals to passengers in all the important long distance trains;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a scheme would prove more useful and effective than the present catering services in mails and other long distance trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) The scheme of 'Ready-to-Serve' Meals has already been introduced on the following trains:—

(i) 3|4 Frontier Mail and 25|26 A.C./Paschim Express trains between New Delhi-Bombay Central.

(ii) 15|16 Grand Trunk|A.C. Express trains between Madras Central and New Delhi.

(iii) 1|2 Mail trains between Mughalsarai and Delhi.

(iv) 153/154 Jayanti Janata Express trains between Samastipur-New Delhi.

(v) 31/32 Jayanti Janta Express trains between Delhi and Ahmedabad.

It is proposed to extend this scheme gradually to cover other important long distance trains.

(b) and (c). Under this scheme food cooked in modernised kitchens at static catering units is picked up and is kept in hot cases in the pantry car for service to passengers in trains. The advantages of the scheme are:—

(a) Food is prepared under more hygienic conditions and is kept hot.

(b) Catering staff like bearers, cooks etc. remain in clean uniforms.

(c) Washing in the Pantry car is shifted to the base kitchens.

Detention of Trains on the Request of V.I.Ps.

923. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of cases of detention of trains on the request of V.I.Ps. and other high Government officials during the last six months and the aetion taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): During August. 1973 to January, 1974, passenger carrying trains have been detained out of course for entraining/detraining of V.I.Ps. etc. as follow—

Southern Railway	114 cases.
Northern Railway	3 cases.
Eastern Railway	1 case.
Other Railways	Nil

Instructions have been reiterated to the Railways, other Ministries of Government of India and State Governments that trains should not be detained for V.I.Ps.

Inclusion of Thien Dam Project in Fifth Plan

924. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Thien Dam Project has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what has been the rise in the cost of the project since its inception; and

(c) by what time the project is expected to be completed and at what cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The cost of the Thien Dam Project as estimated on 1968 rates was about Rs. 89 crores The revised cost has been estimated as Rs. 146 crores. The project has not yet been cleared as no consensus has so far been reached amonsgt the concerned States in respect of certain inter-State aspects. A token provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1974-75 of the State of Punjab, subject to the clear understanding that the expenditure on this Project will be incurred only after the project has been cleared in all respects. The Project work, after it is started, will take about 7-8 years for its completion

Substitute for Naphtha in Fertilisers

925. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are trying to find substitute for naphtha in fertilizer units;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether some research has been made in this direction, and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). While there is no plan to replace naphtha in the existing naphtha-based fertilizer plants, it is Government's policy to base the fertilizer programme on diversified feed-stocks keeping in view factors like local availability, technological considerations, overall economics, etc.

Financial Assistance for Pochampad, Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Projects

926. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in respect of Pochampad, Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar Projects;

(b) whether Government propose to give any additional financial assistance for completion of these projects; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) On Nagarjunasagar Project, the dam has been completed. On the right bank canal, work on the first 91.2 Km., and on the left bank canal work on the first 115 Km., has been completed, and the waters let out for irrigation. The work in the other reaches is in progress. An irrigation potential of 8.13 lakh ha. has so far been created, out of a total potential of 8.32 lakh ha. of the project.

The Pochampad project intended to irrigate 2.3 lakh ha. is being executed in phases. In the first phase, the dam will be constructed to a partial height and the right bank canal for a length of 113 Km. to provide irrigation to 1.8 lakh ha. About 90 per cent of the work on the first phase of the dam has been done so far and the canal has been excavated upto 68 Km. The excavation work in the remaining portion is in progress. An irrigation potential of 53,000 ha. is likely to be created by the end of March, 1974

On the Srisailam Project, the dam in the deep channel portion has been raised to an average level of 170 metres from deepest foundation level. The masonary work in Blocks 6 to 11 and 16 to 17 is in progress. The work on the power tunnel is in an advanced stage and the excavation for the power house has been started. Orders for supply of power generation equipment have been placed.

(b) and (c). These projects form part of the State Plan. Central assistance to State Plans is in the form of block loans and grants, not related to any individual sector or project. Maximum possible provisions are proposed to be made for these projects in the Fifth Plan programmes of Andhra Pradesh and it is expected that the Nagarjunasagar and the first phase of Pochampad projects will be substantially completed in the Fifth Plan. Srisailam project is expected to be completed early in Sixth Plan.

Cut in Import of Crude Oil

927. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to cut down the crude import; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Provision for Electrification of Villages in West Bengal in Fifth Plan

928. SHRI A K. M ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total amount allotted for rural electrification scheme in the Fifth Five Year Plan for West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The total proposed outlay for rural electrification in West Bengal during the Fifth Five Year Plan amounts to Rs. 43 crores. This includes a sum of Rs 27 crores under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Location of Two Drug Units to be set up under I.D.P.L.

929. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the location of the two drug units under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, proposed to be set up in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether one of the Units has been allotted to West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Irrigation Projects for West Bengal in Fifth Plan

930. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main irrigation projects included in the Fifth Five Year Plan from the State of West Bengal; and

(b) the present projects which are likely to be extended to the Fifth Plan and their present stage of work according to latest assessments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The following 6 major and 19 medium irrigation schemes have been proposed by the Government of West Bengal in their Fifth Plan —

Major Schemes:

1. Tista Barrage
2. Lining of Mayurakshi Canal
3. Upper Kangsabati
4. Dwara Keshwar
5. Gajol Lift Irrigation
6. Dolong

Medium Schemes

1. Barabhum
2. Taragonia
3. Parga
4. Moutorjore
5. Salda
6. Beko
7. Patloi
8. Hanumata
9. Tatko
10. Extension of Bandhu
11. Ramchandrapur
12. Sali
13. Rellykhola
14. Jarda
15. Holong Belakolia
16. Amodar-Tarajuli
17. Lipandajori-Pira
18. Golmarojore
19. Narayanpur-Sone River

(b) Three major schemes viz. Mayurakshi Damodar Valley Corporation and Kangsabati and two medium schemes viz. Hinglow and Saharajore would spill over into the Fifth Plan. Their present stage of work is as under:—

Mayurakshi Project

The project has been substantially completed. The work on the distributory system is in progress. It is expected to be completed by 1976.

Damodar Valley Corporation Irrigation Works

All the works are practically completed except construction of small works like water courses

Kangsabati Project

The project has been substantially completed The work on the canal system is in progress. The project is expected to be completed by 1978-79.

Hinglow and Saharajore Projects

The work is expected to be completed during 1974-75.

Petro-Chemical Industries in West Bengal

931 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of various petro-chemical industries which have been or are proposed to be established in West Bengal;

(b) how many are in progress and how many are under consideration; and

(c) the factors which are proving hindrance in the way with particular reference to Haldia Chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). There are at present no petro-chemical units i.e. chemical units based on petroleum feedstock operating in West Bengal. M/s. Fertilizer Corpoartion of India are implementing a 100 tonne/day methonol project based on petro-raw materials This project is expected to be commissioned in 1976-77.

Programme for petro-cehmicals in the public sector during the Fifth Plan is being limited to the completion of the Naphtha Cracker and the down-stream units at Baroda, Gujarat and the Bongaigaon refinery/petrochemical complex in Assam. No new major programme for petro-chemicals at Haldia or elsewhere is currently contemplated during the Fifth Plan period.

Request for Special Treatment of India by OPEC

932. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has asked Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries for special treatment to India for the supply of crude; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The question of supply of crude oil, the steep rise in its price and the possible ways of meeting the situation have been discussed with the Secretary-General of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries and formally or informally, as feasible, with the Member Governments of a number of OPEC countries. No final decision has so far been taken by OPEC in this regard.

Device to Replace Petrol by Diesel

933. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an automobile machine in Palampur town has developed a device to substitute petrol with diesel as fuel to run heavy vehicles; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). No particular device by an automobile mechanic of Palampur town has been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Vehicles are, however, normally run on motor spirit (M.S.) as also on high speed diesel oil, (HSDO). While motor spirit is normally used in motor cars and scooters etc., heavy vehicles like trucks and buses are generally run on HSDO. By suitable replacements of engine and other related components it is however possible for vehicles run on MS to be operated on HSDO.

Farmers claims on Oil find in Irrigation Well

934. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some farmers have found oil in a 1200-foot deep irrigation well in east Tanjore District; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes. Sir. A crude oil like substance was found floating in a bore hole drilled to about 600 ft. for water.

(b) Samples of the substance are being analysed and investigations to collect additional data are under way.

Measures to Improve Profitability on Investment in Fertilizer Industry

935. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to adopt some measures to ensure and improve the profitability of investing in the fertiliser industry in the near future; and

(b) what progress has been made to pursue efforts towards technological evaluation of fertiliser plants based on coal in the context of the current oil crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The general question of providing suitable incentives to speed up flow of fresh investment into the fertilizer industry is under consideration with due regard to Government policy about choice of fertilizer foodstock. This involves several issues, which need to be dealt with on an integrated basis. Meanwhile, Government have decided to exempt fuel oil from excise duty when used as feedstock for fertilizer production.

(b) Three new large sized fertilizer plants based on coal are being implemented at Talchar, Ramagundam and Korba. Feasibility studies are also being made for establishing fertilizer plants based on coal in other locations.

Supply of Power to Punjab from Badarpur Thermal Station

936. SARDAR MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab is not getting its due share of power from the Badarpur Thermal Power Station ever since it has started generating power; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Only one unit of the Badarpur Thermal Power Station has been commissioned for commercial generation. The Central Government is distributing power from it taking into account the relative shortages and needs of the different States.

Inspection under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act on the Affairs of Hindustan Lever Ltd.

937. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inspection ordered into the affairs of the Hindustan Lever Limited under section 209(4) of the Indian Companies Act 1956, has been completed; and

(b) whether Government have associated any independent persons conversent with the affairs of the Company with the inspection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The inspection is being carried out by an officer authorised by the Central Government under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (4) of Section 209 of the Act under which necessary powers have been given to the Central Government to inspect books of account and other documents of companies.

Steps taken to Indianise Hindustan Lever Ltd.

938. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Hindustan Lever Ltd., a foreign subsidiary of Unilever, London with 85 per cent foreign and only 15 per cent Indian equity, operates in the country wholly in a low-technology-high-profit consumer area, thereby constituting a drainage of our foreign exchange resources; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government towards the Indianisation of this Company so as to put a stop to this process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) This is a subsidiary company of M/s. Unilever Ltd., United Kingdom. Their main line of production is soap, synthetic detergent, processed food; compound cattle feed etc. Cosmetics form a small portion of their overall activity. The remittance of foreign exchange resources is done with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

(b) As and when any proposal of the Company for expansion under Sections 21 and 22 etc. of the MRTP Act, 1960, is approved, a condition that the Company shall dilute its

foreign equity by specified percentages so as to bring down the foreign equity participation gradually, is being stipulated.

Setting up of a Panel for Rural Electrification in Eastern States

939. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a panel to study the rural electrification in Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the main functions of the panel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A Committee has been constituted in January, 1974 to review the progress of rural electrification in Eastern States. The terms of reference of the Committee are:—

(i) To review the progress achieved in the matter of rural electrification in the States of Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal;

(ii) To identify the reasons for slow progress of rural electrification in these States and to recommend steps needed to be taken to accelerate the progress;

(iii) To examine the adequacy of the provision made by these States in their respective plans for rural electrification and the additional resources available from the institutional sources and make such suggestions as may be considered necessary.

Non-Utilisation of Funds by Electricity Boards for Electrification of Harijan Bastis

940. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Electricity Boards in States have not utilised the sanctioned funds for electrification of Harijan *Bastis*;

(b) whether State Governments have given reasons for non-utilization of the funds; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corpoartion has sanctioned 61 schemes of the various State Electricity Boards for electrification of Harijan Bastis adjoining the villages already electrified. These schemes involve a loan assistance of Rs. 280.31 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 226.83 lakhs has been drawn by the State Boards. The State Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have not so far drawn the full amount. The matter has been taken up with the State Governments concerned for expediting progress.

बुलन्दशहर को डिबाई से रेल मार्ग से जोड़ना

911. श्री अग्रवाल सचि तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर जिले के जहांगीराबाद, अनूपशहर तथा डिबाई जैसे प्रमुख नगर रेल मार्ग से जुड़े न होने के कारण पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है।

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) रेलवे को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि रेल सम्पर्क के अभाव के कारण इन स्थानों के विकास में बाधा पहुंची है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अरब देशों द्वारा समृद्ध देशों को कम मूल्यों में तेल की सप्लाई किया जाना

942. श्री अन्न साल मणि तिवारी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ अरब देशों ने समृद्ध देशों के साथ तेल के मूल्य मे भारी कमी करके तेल सप्लाई करने का समझौता किया है ;

(ख) क्या उन देशों को जिस प्रति बेरल मूल्य पर तेल देने की पेशकश की गयी है, वह भारत को पेशकश किये गये मूल्य से आधा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). अरब देशों द्वारा समृद्ध देशों को कम मूल्यों पर तेल की सप्लाई के लिये सीधी बिक्री के प्रबन्धों के बारे में सरकार के पास जानकारी नहीं है।

22 जनवरी, 1974 को उत्तेजित भीड़ द्वारा मेरठ स्टेशन पर पथराव

943. श्री अन्न साल मणि तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22 जनवरी, 1974 को मेरठ स्टेशन पर एक यात्री की टांग कट जाने के कारण उत्तेजित भीड ने मेरठ रेलवे स्टेशन पर पथराव किया था और इस के परिणाम-स्वरूप गाड़ियो का आना अवरुद्ध हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या इस घटना के अन्य कारणों की जांच भी की गयी ; और

(घ) घायल व्यक्ति का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है और क्या उसे कुछ मुआवजा भी दिया गया है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भीड ने मेरठ शहर स्टेशन के पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय और सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय के तीन टेलीफोनों और खिड़की के शीशों को नुकसान पहुंचाया।

(ग) कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या होने के कारण इस मामले की जांच मेरठ शहर की रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा की जा रही है जिसने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147/332-247 तथा भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 120 और 121 के अन्तर्गत अपराध संख्या 14 दिनांक 22-1-1974 के रूप में यह मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

(घ) बताया गया है कि घायल व्यक्ति श्री काली राम सुपुत्र श्री कालि राम की हालत मेरठ शहर के प्यारे लाल अस्पताल में संतोष-जनक रूप से सुधर रही है। रेलवे द्वारा उसे

300 रुपये की रकम अनुग्रह के रूप में दी गयी है।

Amount spent on import of Crude oil after increase in its prices by Oil Producing Countries

944. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on import of crude oil after the oil producing countries have increased their prices; and

(b) what will be the overall effect thereof on the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The foreign exchange released for the import of crude oil effective from the 16th October, 1973 to-date has been of the order of Rs. 185 crores.

(b) The entire subject is under detailed review. It is not possible at this stage to precisely indicate the overall effects of increases in crude oil prices on the country's economy. The position is further complicated by the fact that presently crude oil prices are provisional and have not yet stabilised.

कोठा कर्नाटक में अनुसूचित जाति के ड्राइवरों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

945. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोठा कर्नाटक में कितने ड्राइवर है तथा उनमें से कितनों को रहने के लिए क्वार्टर दिये गये है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1968 में आये अनुसूचित जाति के ड्राइवर कितने है जिनको क्वार्टर नहीं दिये है ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1969 और 1970 में आये किन्हीं ड्राइवरों को मकान दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या अनुसूचित जाति के 1968 में आये कुछ ड्राइवर हैं जिनको मकान नहीं दिये गये हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी): (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रेलवे के लोको कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल की अवधि के लिए भुगतान

946. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सी० एच० मोहम्मद कोया :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लोको संगचल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल अवधि वेतन अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि गैरकानूनी हड़ताल पर रहने की ऐसी अनुपस्थिति की अवधियों के लिए 'काम नहीं तो वेतन नहीं' का सिद्धान्त अपनाया जायेगा और यह उन लोको रनिंग कर्मचारियों पर लागू किया गया है जो नवम्बर-दिसम्बर, 1973 के दौरान हड़ताल पर थे।

Inclusion of Subernarekha Project of Orissa in Fifth Plan

947. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have accepted the suggestion of Expert Committee on Subarnarekha Project; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to include it in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have reported that recommendations of the Subarnarekha Committee are under their examination. The State Government have, however, tentatively included the Subarnarekha scheme, consisting embankments and drainage improvement in the lower reaches in Orissa, in their Fifth Plan

Rates of Crude Oil charged by Iran from Foreign Countries vis-a-vis India

949. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that USA has entered into a pact with Iran by which the rate arrived at for crude is almost the half Iraq has agreed to charge from India;

(b) whether the same terms have been extended to UK and some other ECM countries; and

(c) if so, what action Government of India propose to take for taking advantage of the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such direct crude oil sale.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey to make Rupsa and Bangriposhi line into Broad Gauge (South Eastern Railway)

949. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there has been any further survey to convert Rupsa and Bangriposh line of South Eastern Railway into broad gauge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, a traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Bangriposi-Talband N. G. section into B. G. was carried out and the report is under examination. A decision will be taken after the report is examined by the Board.

Abolition of Railway Catering Committee

950. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Catering Committee in South Eastern Railway has been abolished; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). No; the present term of the Catering Supervisory Committee on South Eastern Railway will expire on 31-3-1974.

It has, however, been decided to intergrate the functions of the Catering Supervisory Committee in the Zonal Railways User's Consultative Committee on each Railway. The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees to be formed from 1st April, 1974 will, therefore, be more broad-based and also deal with matters concerning catering. Consequently, the Catering Supervisory Committees will not be reconstituted on completion of their present term.

Passenger trains on Bankura-Damodar Sections

951. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the passenger trains of Bankura-Damodar Sections in South Eastern Railway were in regular operation in the month of December, 1973 and January, 1974; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No. In December, 1973, only 2 passenger trains, namely, 5 Up and 2 Dn. were cancelled on Bankura-Damodar section on 9-12-73 and 10-12-73 due to shortage of locomotives because of their being ineffective. In January 1974, however, the passenger services in this section had to be cancelled on different occasions on account of high ineffectives on Narrow Gauge locomotives.

(b) The passenger trains were cancelled on account of high ineffectives on narrow gauge steam locomotives. Bankura-Damodar Narrow Gauge section takes off from Bankura and is a single line narrow gauge section on Andhra Division. This line was taken over from M/s. Macleed and Co Ltd. Four Narrow Gauge Bagnall steam locomotives are over 60 years old and non-standard locomotives. These locomotives developed certain mechanical defects and were held up for the manufacture of certain special components. Narrow Gauge steam locomotives on Satpura region of the South Eastern Railway could not be used, as these are heavier axleload locomotives and not suitable for the track on Bankura-Damodar section and speed limits with these locomotives are very low compared with non-standard locomotives taken over from M/s. Macleed & Co. Ltd

Clash between passengers and Burdwan Railway Authorities

952. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a clash between the daily passengers of Sahebganj loopline at Burdwan with the Burdwan Railway authorities on the 3rd January, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons for that clash; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Dn. Coal Field Express was running behind schedule by an hour at Burdwan and due to this passengers wanted to detain Rajdhani express there which, however, they could not do as the train was passed through a diverted line from Burdwan.

(c) The District Magistrate ordered for a joint Picket by Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police personnel for 7 days as a preventive measure. All out efforts are also being made by the Railway Administration to run train in time.

Working of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant to full capacity

953. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Durgapur Fertilizer Plant is working to its full capacity from the time of its start; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) an d(b). The plant is presently operating at between 50 to 60 per cent of its capacity and the plant load is being progressively increased. Efforts are also being made to overcome the limitations in the waste heat recovery system and other mechanical problems and stabilise production at higher levels.

Electrification of villages in Gujarat

954. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages already covered by rural electrification programme in Gujarat during the current financial year; and

(b) the number of villages still left without electricity in Gujarat and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 279 villages have been electrified in Gujarat upto December, 1973 during the current financial year.

(b) There are 18,584 villages in Gujarat. Out of these, 5539 villages have been electrified upto 31-12-1973, leaving thereby a balance of 13045 villages still to be electrified. It is planned to electrify 1030 more villages during the Fifth Plan period.

Improvement in advance reservation facilities and services to long distance journey passengers

955. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that advance reservation facilities and services are not adequately available and offered to the passengers travelling by first and third classes, particularly, on long distance journeys; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Reservation of accommodation on trains in all classes is made on 'First come, first served' basis upto the following limits:

(i) Air-conditioned first class for journeys over 640 Kms.	30 days.
(ii) Air-conditioned first class for journey upto 640 Kms.	20 days.
(iii) First class	20 days.
(iv) Second and third class (seats and sleeper berths and air-conditioned chair car seats)	10 days.

(b) In the light of recommendations made by the Committee on Reservations and Bookings in their First Report in October, 1973, proposals to improve the facilities for reservation of accommodation and sale of tickets are under examination.

Increase in Book-stalls on important stations

056. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) the number of Railway book-stalls available on various important stations, State-wise all over the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase such book-stalls and whether they will be put in charge of educated unemployed youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the gist thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) At stations where no bookstalls exist at present but where bookstalls are considered necessary and at new stations which may be opened in future, bookstalls are proposed to be allotted to unemployed graduates between the age of 18-30 who form themselves either into a cooperative or an association registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, where permitted by the State Government, or two or more persons entering into a partership deed.

Statement

(a) State-wise number of bookstalls available at railway stations

Assam	21
Nagaland	1
West Bengal	60
Bihar	82
Uttar Pradesh	114
Maharashtra	127
Madhya Pradesh	54
Haryana	12
Andhra Pradesh	56
Karnataka	28
Goa	2
Orissa	14
Tamil Nadu	33
Kerala	19
Gujarat	44
Rajasthan	47
Punjab	14
Himachal Pradesh	1
Delhi	12
Chandigarh	1

Assistance for construction of Irrigation Projects and extension of Irrigation facilities in Gujarat

957 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any financial assistance to Gujarat for construction of irrigation projects as well as extension of irrigation facilities in the said State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental Plans. Central assistance is given for financing State Plan but it is in the form of block loans and grants not related to any individual sector of development or project.

However, a special non-plan assistance of Rs. 3.5 crores was provided by the Government of India to the Government of Gujarat during 1973-74 for meeting the needs of the Kadana Project.

Representation made for direct train from Ahmedabad to Varanasi

958. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR· Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any further representations from the persons having their native places in Uttar Pradesh but living in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat for starting a direct train from

Ahmedabad to Varanasi-*via*-Kanpur and Lucknow; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes.

(b) Introduction of the proposed train is operationally not feasible due to strained line capacity enroute and for want of adequate terminal facilities at Varanasi.

Working group on foreign drug Companies

959. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign drug companies operating in India are making fabulous profits through Charging high prices which are higher than the companies are charging in their own countries, for bulk drugs;

(b) whether Government had appointed a working group to go into the whole issue and make their suggestion available to Government; and

(c) when was this working group appointed, what was its composition and if the views of the group are available with Government, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). The Tariff Commission had costed 17 bulk drugs and the fair selling prices recommended by it, were statutory fixed under the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The prices of all other bulk drugs produced indigenously were frozen at the levels prevailing on the 15th May, 1970 i.e. prior to the Drug (Prices Control) Order came into force.

Some bulk drugs are being imported through STC. The prices of these bulk drugs are fixed by Government. During 1973-74 it is expected that STC will import bulk durgs valued at Rs. 17.73 crores.

A working Group was set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on 11th September 1970 to study, *inter-alia*, the cost structure of 24 bulk drugs. The question of the foreign Drug Company's profitability on bulk drugs was not specifically referred to the working group.

The composition of the working Group was as follows:—

1. Shri N. N. Wanchoo—Chairman.

2. Shri G. K. Abhyankar—Member.

3. Shri R. Jayaraman—Member.

4. The Drugs Controller (India) (DGHS)—Member.

5. Dr. A. Seetharamiah, Sr. I. A. DGTD—Member.

5-A. Dr. B. Shah. Industrial Adviser, DGTD.—Alternative Member to Dr. A. Seetharamiah.

6. The Chief Cost Accounts Officer, Ministry of Fanance or his nominee—Member.

7. The Economic Adviser to the Ministry of I|D., IT& CA—Member.

8. The Director. Central Drugs Research Institute—Member.

9. Shri Manmohan Singh, Professor of International Trade. Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University —Member.

10. Adviser(D) Department of Petroleum and Chemicals—Member-Secretary.

The Working Group has submitted its report which is under consideration of Government.

Production Schedule of Naphtha based fertiliser projects

960 SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether the production schedules of the four naphtha based fertiliser projects in the country namely at Alwye, Madras, Gorakhpur and Trombay are likely to be affected during the current year and if so, the estimated production to be made by each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Production in these four plants during 1973-74 is not likely to be affected for want of naphtha. However, due to power and other constraints, the actual production may be lower than what was anticipated earlier; the actual production achieved during April, 1973 to January, 1974 was as under:

1000 tonnes

	N	P_2 O_5
Alwaye . .	33	19
Madras . .	101	44
Gorakhpur .	56	—
Trombay . .	47	26

Increase in Irrigation rates and Electricity tariffs in States

961. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POPER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the States to revise irrigation rates and electricity tariffs to mobilise additional reseources for the Fifth Plan;

(b) the likely percentage increase in irrigation rates and electricity tariffs in various States as a result of this request of the Union Government; and

(c) the additional revenue which the State Government are likely to raise consequently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) In order to improve the financial returns on investments on irrigation and power projects and for mobilising additional resources for the Plans, the State Governments have been requested from time to time to seriously consider suitable revision of irrigation rates and electricity tariffs This has also been emphasised in the report of the Sixth Finance Commission and in the discussions in the National Development Council in December 1973 and in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan document.

(b) and (c). Action on these items has to be taken by the State Governments. It is not possible to give any details about them at this stage

Supply of Power in Gujarat

962. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been serious dislocation in power supply in Gujarat recently;

(b) whether as a result thereof agriculture and industry have been hit hard;

(c) the extent of losses suffered by various industrial and agricultural sectors of Gujarat; and

(d) the efforts, if any, being made to ensure adequate power supply in the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Due to the forced outage of one boiler at Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station from 26th January to 7th February, 1974 and shut down of one unit at Tarapur Atomic Station from 1st February to 8th February, 1974, some restrictions in power supply were imposed in Gujarat during that period. The power supply position in the State is reported to be normal from 8th February, 1974.

(b) Some loss of production as well as inconvenience was caused to industrial and agricultural consumers on account of the curtailment of power supply.

(c) The extent of losses suffered on account of restrictions in power supply alone cannot be assessed due to multiplicity of factors involved.

(d) The commissioning of additional generating capacity in the State is being expedited. Two units of 75 MW each at Ukai Hydel Station are expected to be commissioned by April and June, 1974.

Setting up of a Control Board for Inter-state river valley projects by U.P. and M.P.

963. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to set up a Control Board for the speedy, smooth and efficient execution of the inter-State river valley projects of the two States; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Uttar Pradesh has communicated its concurrence to the Draft Resolution for setting up the Control Board. A reply from Madhya Pradesh is still awaited.

Financial Assistance to States for Rural Electrification Programmes

964. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the various States for launching Rural Electrification Programmes during the calendar year 1973, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of the amount spent by each State for electrification of the villages totally inhabited by Harijans;

(c) whether ther are some States in which the sanctioned amount was not fully utilised and allowed to lapse; and

(d) if so, the names of such States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned 236 schemes of the various State Electricity Boards during the calendar year 1973. The State-wise details of the schemes are given in the Statement I. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-238/74].

(b) to (d). A statement showing the amount sanctioned and amount

drawn by the State Electricity Boards in respect of electrification of Harijan Bastis adjoining villages already electrified as on 31-1-74 is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-238/74].

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat. Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have not drawn the full amount. The loan sanctioned by the Corporation are not allowed to lapse and are disbursed as and when the request for the drawal are received from the State Electricity Boards in accordance with the phasing of the expenditure.

Kerala's proposal regarding new Irrigation Project

965. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for any new irrigation project has been sent by the State Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The main features of the new irrigation projects for which reports have so far been sent by the Government of Kerala are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	benefits (Thousands Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Banasurasagar .	1137·10	23·87
2.	Tirunelli .	650·00	8·90
3.	Kerala Bhavani Tail-race .	805·00	32·30
4.	Vamanapuram .	747·28	20·00
5.	Karapuzha .	389·00	9·37
6.	Attappady .	476·00	7·28
7.	Nolapuzha .	290·00	8·50
8.	Manjat . .	318·00	4·86
9.	Thondar . .	299·00	6·07

तेल और गैस की खोज के लिए स्थानों का पता लगाया जाना

966. श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की भूगर्भ शास्त्रियों से ऐसे कितने स्थानों की पिछले छः महीने मे सूचना मिली है जहां तेल और गैस उपलब्ध होने के संकेत मिले है ;

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक उनमें से कितने स्थानों के बारे में कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) उन स्थानों पर खुदाई के लिये अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(घ) कितने स्थानों की खुदायी में सफलता मिली अथवा आगे मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ।

22 जनवरी, 1974 को रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा एक सवारी गाड़ी पर छापा मारा जाना

967. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 22 जनवरी, 1974 को रेलवे पुलिस ने एक सवारी गाड़ी पर छापा मार कर विभिन्न डिब्बों से खाद्यान्न पकड़ा था जो तस्करी द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश से दिल्ली लाया जा रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध मे और भी सख्त उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है

रेल मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफ़ी कुरेशी) : (क) और (ख): जी हा । ए० जे० डी० पैसिंजर गाड़ी के अलीगढ़ मे गाजियाबाद पहुंचने पर सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने 21 जनवरी, 1974 को, 22 जनवरी, 1974 को 03.45 बजे गाजियाबाद पर छापर मारा, तथा विभिन्न डिब्बों से 18 बोरी लावारिस ज्वार जिसका बजन 1,530 कि० ग्रा० था और सात बोरी बाजरा जिसका बजन 490 कि० ग्रा० था बरामद किया ।

(ग) तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने के लिए इस प्रकार के छापे मारे जाते रहेंगे ।

खम्भात से कालोल क्षेत्र में कोयले की खानों के बीच तेल का पाया जाना

968. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अहमदाबाद के उत्तर में खम्भात के कालोल क्षेत्र में कोयले की खानों के बीच पर्याप्त मात्रा में तेल पाये जाने के समाचार मिले हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थान पर तेल का दबाव बहुत तीव्र है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस की अन्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सरकार को अहमदाबाद के उत्तर में, कालोल में, चट्टानों की तहों में, जिन में कोयले की तहें तथा सिल्टस्टोन होरिजन भी सम्मिलित है, भूमि सतह से लगभग 1450 मीटर की गहराई में सीमित मात्रा में तेल उपलब्ध होने की जानकारी है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त चट्टानों में स्थित तेल का आरम्भ में काफी अधिक दबाव था । तेल उत्पादन आरम्भ होने से इस दबाव में कमी होती रही है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) : कालोल क्षेत्र में एक तेल क्षेत्र विकसित किया गया है और इस क्षेत्र में पहले ही वाणिज्यिक उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है । इस क्षेत्र मे उत्पादित तेल का पाइपलाइन द्वारा परिवहन किया जा रहा है तथा बड़ौदा में गुजरात परिष्करणशाला को सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ।

नौकरी करने आने वाले लोगों के लिए रेल गाड़ियां

969. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में नौकरी करने आने वाले लोगों के लिए कुछ और रेल गाड़ियां चलाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या होगी ; और

(ग) इससे रेलवे को कितनी आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद अफजल हुसैन) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission Plan regarding Flood Control and Development of Water Resources

971. SHRI RANEN SEN:
SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has suggested co-ordination of plans of the two countries relating to flood control and the development of water resources in the concerned regions;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the concerned Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Co-ordination of plans relating to flood control and the development of water resources of India and Bangladesh are among the assigned functions of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission;

Both India and Bangladesh have proposed various schemes of flood control in the region. The endeavour of the Commission is to identify, through Joint Study Groups, those schemes that need coordinated planning and recommend measures to ensure optimum benefit to both the countries.

The two Governments recognise the importance and usefulness of these endeavours.

Secondary processing of Heavy Residual Fuel Oil in Refineries

972. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether except two foreign refineries *viz.*, Burmah Shell and Esso, none of the other refineries in the country has facilities for secondary processing of heavy residual fuel oils;

(b) whether with catalystic cracking or hydrocracking, the country could realise 25 per cent more of petrol, kerosene and diesel oil from the 40 to 50 per cent of residual fuel oils left after the first round of crude processing in refineries; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) All the refineries in the country except the ones at Koyali, Cochin and Madras have facilities for the secondary processing of residual fuel oil. While the Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso refineries have catalytic cracking units, the Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni refineries have coking units which also convert residual fuel oil into light and middle distillates.

(b) and (c). While establishing hydrocracking and catalytic cracking facilities would result in larger production of light and middle distillates, setting up of such facilities would not be feasible in the Madras, Barauni and Digboi refineries which have faci-

lities for recovery of lubricating oils/waxes which are also essentially needed in the country. The other factors to be taken note of are, the need for production of fuel oil which is also required in large quantities in the country, problems of disposal of residues left after cracking etc. However, efforts will be made to establish secondary processing facilities wherever feasible. Feasibility of establishing a cracking or coking unit at Koyali and a cocking unit at Bongaigaon is under study. A catalytic cracker of one million tonne capacity has been included in the Mathura refinery which is under construction.

Doubling of Railway Line from Sonepat/Panipat to Delhi

973. KUMARI KAMLA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4549 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding doubling of Rail line from Sonepat/Panipat to Delhi and state:

(a) whether the survey report submitted by the Northern Railway has since been examined;

(b) if so, when the work will be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) to (c). Doubling of 56.35 km between Subzimandi and Ganaur is being included in the Budget for 1974-75.

Connection of Palamau and Ranchi with New Railway Line

974. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect the Palamau and Ranchi by a new Railway line in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present to take up the construction of Palamau-Ranchi rail link during the 1st year of the 5th Plan. The decision regarding taking up new projects for construtcion during the subsequent years of the 5th Five Year Plan will be taken in due course.

(b) Does not arise.

Deteriorating condition of Train running on the B.D.,G.D. and C. G. Line

975. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deteriorating condition of the train running on the B.D., G.D. and C.G. line; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the condition of the train?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) and (b). The running of train services on Barawadih-Dehri-on-Sone, Garwa Road-Dehri-on-Sone and Chopan-Garwa Road sections have been affected of late on account of various factors like staff agitation, adverse law and order situation, alarm chain pulling and due to constructional activity in connection with doubling of lines. A close watch is however, being kept on the running of trains on these sections and avoidable detentions are taken up and other corrective steps are taken as required.

डीजल के अभाव के कारण डीजल इंजनों के स्थान पर कोयला द्वारा चलने वाले इंजनों का लगाया जाना

976. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :
श्री बी० सत्यनारायण :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल के अभाव के कारण डीजल इंजनों के स्थान पर पुन: कोयला द्वारा चलने वाले इंजनों को लगाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक ऐसे कितने इंजन बदले गये हैं और इसके द्वारा रेलवे यातायात पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Request of Kerala Government for Electrification of Railways

978 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received repeated requests from the Government of Kerala for the electrification of Railways in that State; and

(b) whether in view of the present oil crisis Government would take immediate steps to electrify the Railways in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) No In view of low traffic density on sections in the State and heavy capital investment required for electrification, it is not considered economically justified in preference to trunk routes.

Oil Exploration by Oil India Limited

979. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India has stepped up exploration to help the country achieve self-reliance in the oil; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Oil India Limited has intensified its eploration operations and has drawn up a seven-year programme (1973—79) to meet the growing needs of the country. As a part of this, it would be drilling 16 wells in the coming years in Dum Duma area of Assam and Nangru area of Arunachal Pradesh with a total depth of 192,500 ft. (equivalent to about 58,712 metres).

Diversion of Cauvery Water for Power Generation and Irrigation in Kerala

980 SHRI M. M JOSEPH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state·

(a) whether it has been decided to divert some water from the Cauvery basin to Kerala for generation of power and irrigation there; and

(b) if so, when that would be effected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)· (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have drawn up some proposals envisaging diversion of Cauvery Waters westwards for power generation and irrigation outside the

basin. Consideration of these would have to await a settlement of the various issues regarding the Cauvery.

दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट को बर्खास्त करना

981. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने जनवरी, 1974 में दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट श्री पी० सी० अग्रवाल को पद के दुरुपयोग के आरोप पर बर्खास्त कर देने के आदेश जारी किए हैं, और यदि हां, तो क्यों ;

(ख) क्या उच्च न्यायालयों को अपने कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को पदों के दुरुपयोग के आरोप सिद्ध होते ही बिना आरोप पत्र दिए तुरन्त बर्खास्त कर देने के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में यह कार्यवाही करने वाले उच्च न्यायालयों के नाम क्या हैं और बिना आरोप पत्र दिए बर्खास्त किए गए कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). श्री पी० सी अग्रवाल को सेवा से पदच्युत नहीं किया गया था । श्री अग्रवाल को फरवरी, 1973 में परिवीक्षा पर नियुक्त किया गया था और उनकी सेवाएं दिल्ली न्यायिक सेवा नियम, 1970 के नियम 22 के अधीन प्रशासक द्वारा पर्यवसित की गई थी । उक्त नियम के अधीन प्रशासक को परिवीक्षा पर नियुक्त व्यक्ति की सेवाएं बिना कोई कारण बताए पर्यवसित करने की शक्ति है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान को नर्मदा नदी के पानी की सप्लाई

982. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान के बारमेर जिले को क्या नर्मदा नदी के पानी की सप्लाई किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : राज्यों के बीच इस पर सहमति हो गई है कि राजस्थान को नर्मदा का 0.5 मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल मिलेगा । उन क्षेत्रों के ब्यौरे जहां पर इस जल का सदुपयोजन किया जाएगा, अन्य सम्बद्ध मामलों के हल हो जाने के पश्चात् ही राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा तय करने होंगे ।

राजस्थान में सिंचाई परियोजनायें

983. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार की मंजुरी के लिये राजस्थान की कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई परियोजनाये अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई सिंचाई परियोजना राजस्थान सरकार को पुनर्विचार के लिए भेजी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). बागली मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना ही एक नई परियोजना है जिस के लिए राजस्थान सरकार ने प्रस्ताव किया है और जिसको अभी स्वीकृति दी जानी है । इस स्कीम की अनुमानित लागत 95.27 लाख रुपये है और इससे चित्तौड़गढ़ जिले में लगभग 2570 हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई होगी । इस समय केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग में इस स्कीम की

तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। वे राज्य सरकार से प्रस्तावों पर भेजी गई टिप्पणियों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं।

पाली और जोधपुर के बीच चलने वाली शटल गाड़ी का बन्द किया जाना

984. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाली और जोधपुर के बीच चलने वाली शटल गाड़ी को कब बन्द कर दिया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गाड़ी को पुन: चालु करने के लिये अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी): (क) 7-10-73 से पाली मारवाड़ और जोधपुर के बीच। जे० जे० एम०/2 जे० ज० एम० गाड़ियो को अस्थायी रूप से बन्द किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) कोयले की कठिन स्थिति के कारण।

Concerns managed by the Morarkas since 1962

987. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of concerns managed by the Morarkas by themselves or in partnership with others since 1962;

(b) which of these concerns have gone into liquidation or have been taken over either by the State Government or by the Central Government;

(c) the names of concerns which are still managed by them;

(d) whether any complaints have been received regarding the mismanagement of these concerns; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof and the steps taken to redress the grievances of the employees and the share-holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): (a) and (c). The reference appears to be to the concerns of Shri Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka and his family. It has been stated earlier in 1971 in fulfilment of an assurance given in the Lok Sabha in reply to the Starred Question No. 32 answered on 22nd July, 1969 that 16 companies listed in the annexure were belonging to the Morarka Group in 1969. Subsequently, one of these companies, *viz.*, Belapur Co. Ltd. was amalgamated with another company of the group, Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd. and the latter changed its name to Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd.

(b) Apollo Mills Ltd. has been taken over by the Central Government under the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1972 dated the 31st October, 1972. In the case of Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd. a Receiver has been appointed by the Income-Tax Department to look after the business of the company.

(d) and (e). As a result of complaints about mismanagement, inspection of the books accounts of the various companies of this group was undertaken under section 209(4) of the Companies Act. After examina-

tion of the inspection reports, the Company Law Board have appointed 2 Directors under section 408 of the Companies Act on the boards of each of the following companies:

1. Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd.
2. W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.
3. Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
4. Poona Electrical & Industrial Co. Ltd.
5. Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.

The Company Law Board has also ordered an investigation under section 237(b) of the Companies Act into the affairs of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd.

STATEMENT

Concerns in the G.D. Morarka Group in 1969

1. Apollo Mills Ltd.
2. Armstrong Smith Ltd.
3. Belapur Co. Ltd.
4. Brady & Morris Engg. Co., Ltd.
5. Broach Electric Supply and Development Corpn. Ltd.
6. Kapesh Transport & Finance Co Pvt. Ltd.
7. Madhya Bharat Trading Co. Pvt Ltd.
8. Mahadev Commercial Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9. Nasik Deolali Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
10. Poona Electrical & Industrial Co. Ltd.
11. Rajputana Textile Agencies Pvt. Ltd
12. Saraswati Commercial Trading Co Pvt. Ltd.
13. Shakti Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.
14. Shree Changdev Sugar Mills Ltd.
15. W.H. Brady & Co. Ltd.
16. Gangapur Sugar Mills Ltd., now known as Belapur Sugar and Allied Industrial Ltd.

Bases for Manufacture of Fertilisers

988. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various bases for the manufacture of fertilisers;

(b) what are their comparative costs;

(c) what attempts are made to manufacture fertiliser mainly from raw material available in India; and

(d) with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Diversified feedstocks like natural gas, naphtha, coke/coke oven gas, power, fuel oil/heavy petroleum fractions and coal are in use or would be used for production of nitrogenous fertilizers.

(b) The capital and operating costs of fuel oil and coal based plants would be higher than those based on natural gas and naphtha, which are the most preferred feedstocks. The comparative costs would also depend on factors like location of the pro-

jects, availability, quality and cost of inputs at project sites.

(c) and (d). As a part of the plan to ensure maximum self-reliance in fertilizer feedstock, three large sized coal-based plants are under implementation.

Oil Exploration with Foreign Collaboration

990. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) where and with whose collaboration are we exploring for oil at present; and

(b) what is the result of the exploration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) ONGC is drilling for oil at present in Cambay Gulf Basin (both on land and offshore), in the Upper Assam Valley, in Tripura, in Nagaland, in Rajasthan and in Cauvery basin. In addition, exploration by geological and geophysical survey in various parts of the sedimentary basins in the country is also under way. Exploration in these areas is not being undertaken in collaboration with any foreign country. However, Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd., a subsidiary company of the ONGC is exploring in the Persian waters of the Gulf in partnership with AGIP of Italy and Phillips of U.S.A.

(b) Oil and gas deposits have been discovered in the Gujarat and Assam basins. Oil has been discovered in one of the wells drilled in Nagaland and there have been minor gas shows in Tripura. Oil has been struck in the offshore structures in the Persian Gulf and, very recently, in the offshore structure of Bombay High. No success has been achieved in the Cauvery Basin.

Plan for Diversification by FACT

991. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the diversification plan of Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited, Travancore; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) The diversification scheme presently envisages production in the Udyogamandal unit of methanol and soda ash.

Formulations in Excess of the Capacities covered by Permission Letters

992. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of formulations covered under permission/no objection letters, far exceeds the licensed capacity;

(b) whether product mix allowed through permission letters have given a long handle to foreign firms to suppress the Indian sector; and

(c) whether the foreign exchange requirements and utilization of units

have increased with the permission and no objection letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). Permission/No Objection Letters were generally issued to drug manufacturing firms subject to the following conditions:—

(i) No additional plant and machinery would be required for the purpose;

(ii) No royalty would be payable;

(iii) The products would be marketed under trade mark already in use; and

(iv) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredients would be made in relation of the General Import Policy in force from time to time.

It is not possible to indicate the excess production or to compute the impact of product-mix on the Indian sector as many of these Permission/No Objection Letters did not indicate capacities for such items. Imports of raw materials are allowed to drug manufacturing firms by the technical authorities and Import Control authorities on replenishment basis, and therefore foreign exchange outgo is directly related to the production of manufacturing units concerned which involves imported raw materials. It is likely that foreign exchange requirements may have increased on the basis of production of drugs taken up by the manufacturing units based upon Permission/No Objection Letters.

Memorandum from I.D.M.A. regarding Indianisation of Indian Drug Industries

993. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.D.M.A. has submitted a Memorandum to his Ministry containing 16 points for Indianisation of Indian Drugs Industry; and

(b) if so, what are the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is under consideration of Government.

बिहार में सिंचाई और विद्युत् के विकास की योजना

994. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में सिंचाई और विद्युत के विकास की कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त नयी बृहत् तथा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों और विद्युत् स्कीमों, जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा रही है, का ब्यौरा उपाबंध-एक में दी पर दिया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 3289/74]

(ग) पांचवीं योजना में शामिल तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत स्कीमों को राज्य

सरकार द्वारा योजनावधि के दौरान खुले किया जाना चाहिए ।

Location of a Fertiliser Plant in Rajasthan

995. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 469 on the 28th August, 1973 regarding the request from Rajasthan Government for location of a fertilizer plant in Rajasthan and state:

(a) whether the decision regarding the establishment of a fertiliser complex in Rajasthan has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). A decision regarding the setting up of a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan will be taken on receipt of firm data on the economic availability of the basic raw materials like pyrites and rock phosphate and essential utilities. The Feasibility Report on Saladipura pyrites deposits prepared by M/s. RTZ has been received. A Committee has been set up to evaluate the technical and other aspects of the development of the rock phosphate mines in Jhamarkotra Area of Rajasthan in the context of the Feasibility Report, prepared by M/s. Parsons at the instance of the World Bank.

Department of Catering Staff on North-East Frontier Railway

996. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength of Department of catering, station-wise in North-East Frontier Railway;

(b) the strength of leave reserves and rest-giver staff required under the rules for the aforesaid staff in North-East Frontier Railway;

(c) whether the services of any leave reserve and rest-giver were ever utilised as per rules; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a)

Station	Number of Catering staff.
1. Katihar and New Jalpaguiri.	285+5 Leave Reserve +5 Rest Givers=38
2. Gauhati. . .	32 +3 Leave Reserve +3 Rest Givers=38
3. Tinsukia .	11 + 1 Leave Reserve + 2 Rest Givers=14.
(b) 1. Katihar and New Jalpaiguri.	5 Leave Reserve + 5 Rest Givers.
2. Gauhati. .	3 Leave Reserve + 3 Rest Givers.
3. Tinsukia. .	1 Leave Reserve + 2 Rest Givers.

(c) : Yes Sir.

(d): Does not arise.

Training for Catering Staff

997. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any plan to train up the catering staff of Railways in the technical institutes of Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, if so, the numbers of trained hands available in each Railway Catering Department and what is the future pro-

posal for detailing more catering staff for such training; and

(b) why Departmental catering has not been introduced at Katihar so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes, it is proposed to train railway catering staff in suitable batches who are eligible for admission in catering institutes. The number of such trained staff on the Zonal Railways at present is as under:—

Railway	No. of trained staff
Western	29
Eastern	44
Northern	4
North Eastern	25
Northeast Frontier . . .	38
Southern	70
South Central	9
South Eastern	5
Central	91

(b) Partial departmental catering has been introduced at Katihar. The question of extending departmental catering to more units at this station is being pursued.

Railway Catering and Passengers Amenities Committee Report, 1967

998. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has accepted the Railway Catering and Passengers' Amenities Committee Report, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the recommendation is not being implemented in all cases specially in North-east Frontier Railway; and

(c) whether North-east Frontier Railway authorities have made any efforts to improve and expand their own catering establishment and if so, what progress has been achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) Yes; all recommendations of the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee, 1967, have been accepted except one relating to charging the cost of washable aprons to some other head of expenditure which was not accepted and the other regarding the scope of promotion for catering staff to class II level in regard to which it was decided to await the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. This is at present under consideration.

(b) The recommendations are under implementation on all Zonal Railways including the North-east Frontier Railway.

(c) Prior to 1967, North-east Frontier Railway had three departmental catering units at Gauhati, New Jalpaiguri and Katihar. Two more units were opened at Lower Haflong in November, 1970 and at Tinsukia in March 1971 but the unit at Lower Haflong had to be closed down in December 1973 due to losses. With effect from 23rd January, 1974 a departmental snack bar has been opened at Jalukbari. The question of extending departmental catering at Katihar is also being pursued. Simultaneously various steps as recommended by the Railway Catering and Passenger Amenities Committee are being taken to improve the standard of catering on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

Discovery of Large Oil Deposits in Bay of Bengal by a Foreign Company

999. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign company has discovered that a large oil deposit is underneath the Bay of Bengal and its surroundings including the Sundarban bill of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the main features of the report given by that company; and

(c) efforts made by Government to explore this oil-wealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government are not aware of any such discovery.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) O.N.G.C., have no immediate plan to take up exploration work in Bay of Bengal. However, when the (seismic) ship which is on order in U.S.A., is received ONGC will undertake exploration in this area. The ship is expected to be delivered in the first quarter of 1975.

Supply of Oil to States where Elections are being held

1000. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the oil crisis in the country the regular oil supply to the States which went to poll recently was greatly effected;

(b) whether in spite of the Chief Election Commissioner's assurances, full supply to these States upto the Elections was not given;

(c) if so, what was the total allotment made to each such State in the months of December, 1973 and January and February, 1974;

(d) whether most of the candidates have complained about not getting sufficient oil for their vehicles; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the steps Election Commission took in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e). Oil products principally required for electioneering purposes are motor gasolene (petrol) and High Speed Diesel Oil. There has been absolutely no shortage of motor gasolene except for local shortages resulting from transportation bottlenecks. These have in turn been created by staff problems on railways etc. As for High Speed Diesel Oil the demand has sharply increased due *inter alia* to power cuts in some of the States and inadequacy of winter rainfall. These factors have necessitated increased use of High Speed Diesel Oil. These increased demands of this product coupled with transportation bottlenecks etc. have created a general scarcity of this product including in the States where electioneering is in progress. The problem has been further complicated by the fact that generally there is increased demand for oil products during the pre-budget period. While State Governments have been alerted and requested to take all possible measures within the powers available to them under the Essential Commodities Act to equitably distribute the product and to take action against those responsible for black-marketing and hoarding a special organisation has also been set up in the Ministry to ensure maximum possible supplies to the extent feasible, principally of the two oil products required for election purposes, to the States in which elec-

tion campaigns have been in progress.

Statewise allocations of petrol and High Speed Diesel Oil are not made nor are figures of Statewise consumption compiled for these two products.

Wastage of Gas in Oil Fields in Assam and Gujarat

1001. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether very large quantities of gas are being burnt in Assam and Gujarat areas of oil fields;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the amount of gas burnt as waste;

(c) the reasons for burning such rich Hydro-carbon gas as waste;

(d) whether in view of power shortage as well as lack of raw materials for production of fertilizer, Government will draw up a plan for utilisation of these gases; and

(e) if so, the schemes drawn out or likely to be drawn out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHARNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, some quantities of gas from oilfields of Assam and Gujarat are being burnt (flared).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some quantity of gas which is usually produced by its separation from crude oil, has got to be burnt either because it is at very low pressures and cannot be transported or because it is produced in very small quantities from a number of scattered oilfields under test/trial. Day-to-day fluctuations in the consumer demand sometimes result in gas having to be flared.

(d) and (e). Available gas in Gujarat is already being supplied by the ONGC for the thermal power stations for generation of electricity and to the fertiliser plant for manufacture of fertiliser. Besides this, some gas is being supplied to industries for utilisation as industrial fuel. By April this year, the ONGC expects to commence supply of gas to the Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative in Kalol, North Gujarat for the manufacture of fertilisers and to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre's Heavy Water Plant at Baroda for the manufacture of Heavy Water. With the commencement of gas supplies to these two new units, the gas burning in Gujarat will be negligible. As regards the gas available in Assam, the ONGC is actively exploring the possibilities of utilising this gas for the manufacture of chemicals etc. At present some gas is being supplied to two Tea Gardens near Lakwa in Assam.

---

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORTS OF LAW COMMISSION, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLES ACT, 1950 AND CERTAIN ORDERS OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION RE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONS OF U.P. AND ORISSA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Fifty-fifth Report of the Law Commission on the rate of interest for the period after the decree and interest on costs under sections 34 and 35 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-6225/74].

(2) A copy of the Fifty-seventh Report of the Law Commission on 'Benami Transactions'. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6226/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950:—

(i) S.O. 795(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1973 making certain amendments to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, consequent upon alteration of the name of state of 'Mysore' to 'Karnataka'.

(ii) S.O. 37(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1974 making certain amendment in Part B of Schedule VII to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituenices Order, 1966 in respect of the State of Kerala.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6227/74].

(4) A copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972:—

(i) Order No. 8 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituenices in the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. S.O. 764(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973.

(ii) Order No. 9 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Orissa, published in Notification No. S.O. 801(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1973 together with corrigenda thereto published in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.

[Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-6228/74].

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORTS RE. INDIAN AIRLINES, INDIAN OIL CORPORATION AND FILM FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following parts (Hindi version) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial) under article 1951(1) of the Constitution.—

Part VIII—Indian Airlines.

Part XI—Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division excluding Pipelines Section).

(ii) A copy of Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71—Union Government (Commercial) Part II—Working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6229/74].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Reserve Bank of Inida (Amendment) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 1974."

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL,

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 591 DATED 21-2-73 ON ASIAN CABLES CORPORATION

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On 21-12-1973 while replying to my supplementaries against S.Q. No. 591, the following was stated:—

"SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: With regard to a leading very criminal firm of Bombay in this matter, the Asian Cables Corporation—which has given employment to many high-ups' relations, friends and children, to which I will come one day next session—will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is or is not a fact that 2500 tonnes of polythylin were imported at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per kg.——landed cost and sold in the black market at Rs. 7 50 per kg. making a profit of Rs. 88 lakhs? Will the hon. Minister also tell us the quantities stamped on the reverse of the licence and what is the figure according to the Customs daily and weekly list, value of utilised licences, value of imports made by Union Carbide, another competitor? Secondly, in the list of the firm's director, I see the names of Shri Girdharilal, ex-Chairman, Messrs. Asian Cables Corpoartion, Shri Popatlal etc. But we do not see the name of the real culprit who is R. P. Goenka of Duncan Bros. Is it because he was so close to the ruling party? Why is it that the name of R. P. Goenka who is so much involved in this is not there? He has managed to keep out of it by tampering with documents of the C.B.I. It is in the list.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There were charges against Asian Cables involving Rs. 80,56,500. Two cases have already been filed against them in the court. The third charge has also been referred to the CBI and the CBI is in touch with the Solicitors General. They are discussing the matter between themselves. So far as we are concerned, we have referred to the CBI for investigation and if necessary to institute a case against them. The name of Mr. Goenka is not there simply because Goenkas were not the owners of Asian Cables at that time. They perhaps owned it later. That explains the absence.".

Sir, I have referred to the undermentioned documents and what I have found in them, I am narrating herebelow:—

Report of the Industrial Licensing Policies Enquiry Commitee Appendices Volume II—July, 69, for the year 1966-67 (II-20) Under Goenkas—Item No 3 reads:—"Asian Cables Corpn. Ltd."

Directors' report and statement of Accounts for the year 67-68 of Asian Cable Corpn. Ltd.; Under Directors.

Mr. K. P. Goenka, (father of Sh. R. P. Goenka) Chairman, (2) Mr. R. P. Goenka. Director (son of Sh. K. P. Goenka). In the Directors' report and statement of accounts for 68-69 for the Asian Cable Corpn. the same Chairman and director remained. Again directors' report and statement of accounts for 70—the same name is seen on the list as Chairman and as director. In 1971 Sh. R. P. Goenka, son of Shri K. P. Goenka becomes the Chairman of Board of Directors. Therefore, S/Shri K. P. Goenka and R. P. Goenka according to the documents quoted above have been controlling this company at least from 1966 and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

to my information these offences took place within the above mentioned periods of operation.

On top of this I have written that they were the owners even before 1966 according to the reply of Mr. Gokhale in which the holdings of Mr. K. P. Goenka in Duncan Brothers and in another two companies where, I am told, they have some interest totals to about 49 per cent. Therefore, before they became the absolute owners in 1966, they were also owning the company and they had sufficient controlling interest. Therefore, they cannot be absolved.

I trust I have been able to give sufficient evidence to establish that the Minister had misled the House and the Government have deliberately allowed the actual owners to remain outside the punitive action that they are proposed to take.

This is a fit case for being sent to the Privileges Committee. The question is that this man whom we all know is involved in the poster scandal. Mr. R. P. Goenka and Mr. K. P Goenka of Balmer Lawrie are one of the biggest financiers of the ruling party. You remember the posters scandal.... (*Interruptions*). Because, I am telling you that they have given employment to so many Ministers' sons and brothers and they have gone to the Rashtrapati Bhavan also. They have cast their net very wide....

MR. SPEAKER: You should not go beyond the scope.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रूलिंग पार्टी को बीच में घसीट कर नहीं लाना चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य को जो कहना हो कहें, लेकिन हर बात में रूलिंग पार्टी को घसीट कर न लायें।

MR. SPEAKER: There is not going to be any debate on this. You sent me a copy and you read it. You are going out of the scope.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No. Sir. I am not going at all.

My submission is that when a Minister misleads the House, if he comes forward *suo motu* and makes a statement, he can do it under Direction 115. If he does not do so and if he is detected in the matter that he has misled the House, it is a fit case to be sent to the Privileges Committee and you should do so. If you do not do it, we shall consider that the Chair is trying to protect the ruling party.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not try to coerce the Chair like that. I am not going to be coerced.

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप ने इस के बारे में कोई कसौटी बनाई है कि कौन से मामले डायरैक्शन 115 के तेहत आयेंगे और कौन से मामले 224 के तेहत आयेंगे। जहां तक एशियन केबिल का मामला है, मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं—यह चौथी लोक सभा की बात है, आप उस समय स्पीकर बन चुके थे—एशियन केबिल का मामला यहां पर उठा था, फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब उस समय उद्योग मंत्री थे, मैंने उस की तमाम बैलेंसशीट वगैरह उन के पास भेजी थी—इस लिये यह कहना अनुचित होगा कि इन की दलील में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। जब इन के पास सारी जानकारी थी, मिनिस्टर साहब को पत्र लिखे गये थे, पार्लियामेन्ट में सवाल उठा था, उस के बाद भी जान-बूझ कर गलत-बयानी करते हैं, जो इन को चन्दा देने वाले लोग हैं, उन को झूठ बोल कर प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं, तो क्या अध्यक्षजी द्वारा इन के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही होगी या नहीं? आप पहले हम को इस की कसौटी बतलाइये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात उन्होंने उठाई है,उस में मिनिस्टर को भी हक है कि अपना जवाब दे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष जी, इस में दो चीजें हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे इस का जवाब देंगे । इन को कहा गया है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप का आफिस भी पोस्ट-आफिस बन गया है । जो वहां से आता है इन को पहुंचा देते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: These Rules make it virtually a post office. After all I have to go by the Rules.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, अनजाने में गलत जवाब देना गलती हो सकती है, हमारे मिनिस्टर कोई देवता नही हैं, इन्सान गलती कर सकता है लेकिन गलती करना और जानबूझ कर तथ्यों को दबाना क्या आप इन दोनों में फर्क करेंगे कि या नही ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब तो देने दीजिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर उन से गलती हो गई, तो वह स्वंय करेक्शन के लिए हाउस के सामने आ सकते थे । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को यह मामला क्यों उठाना पड़ा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब देने का राइट है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I rise on a point of order. It is this. This matter has been before the House for a long time and this has been pursued by Members very vigorously. They have smelt a serious corruption in the matter particularly in league with the ruling party. That being so, the question was put to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister had said that since they did not seem to be the owner of the firm, the cases were not instituted against them. Now it has been conclusively proved that they had been the owners of the firm. The hon. Minister knew it, that they had been the owners of the firm. It is a case of wilful misrepresentation. The Chair knows that this matter was very vigorously pursued by Members in this House. And yet the hon. Minister tried to misled the House by saying that they were not owners of the firm. The hon. Member Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has conclusively proved that they have been owners of the firm. So the Minister had misled the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को रेप्लाई देने के राइट है । आप उन को जवाब तो देने दीजिए । आप उन की बात सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं । आप उन को सुने बगैर ही फैसला दे रहे हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We will hear him, but the Chair is presumed to have heard him earlier. That is to say, you must have seen and gone through that statement...

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving chance under Rule 115. I have got to listen to the Minister. How can it be that I can't listen to the Minister? I have to listen to the other side and this is provided in the rules. He has a right to reply.

PROF. CHATTOPADHYAYA

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Sir, I have carefully heard the statement made by Hon'ble Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. The factual position is as follow:

There are three cases pertaining to the misuse of imported raw materials by Messrs. Asian Cables. These three cases are:

(i) Misuse of copper where licences were obtained during the period November 1962 to October 1964, and the offence was committed during

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

the period April 1963 to March 1966 when the management of the firm was in the hands of the Kotak Group and Goenkas were not on the Board of Directors.

(ii) Misuse of aluminium where licences were obtained during the period January 1962 to April 1963 and the offence was committed during the period February 1964 to January 1965, when again the management was in the hands of Kotak Group and Goenkas were not on the Board of Directors In fact the last resolution of 14th March, 1966, regularising the sale of aluminium was passed when the Kotaks were on the management of the firm

(iii) Misuse of low density polythelene powder where licences were obtained in 1967 and the imports and misuse were made thereafter

The management of Asian Cables passed hands from the Kotak Group to the Duncan Brothers in April 1966, and therefore Goenkas, including Shri R P Goenka, were on the Board of Directors of Asian Cables in respect of the period during which the misuse of low density polythelene powder was made.

There seems to be some confusion in the reply to the supplementaries from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, where I had said that the name of Shri Goenka is not there because Goenkas were not the owners of Asian Cables at that time When I said this, I was referring to the role of Goenkas in respect of the aluminium and copper transactions, on which complaints had been filed.

In fact, in reply to the Starred Question No 591 on 21st December, 1973 at Sl No. 9 of the statement enclosed with the answer, I had referred to the names of the Directors of the Asian Cables Corporation, Bombay, in respect of the sale of imported aluminium in contravention of the conditions of the import licence. I further reiterated this in reply to the Supplementaries of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu in the following words:

"There were charges against Asian Cables involving Rs. 80,56,500. Two cases have already been filed against them in the Court. The third charge has also been referred to the CBI and the CBI is in touch with the Solicitor General. They are discussing the matter between themselves So far as we are concerned, we have referred to the CBI for investigation and if necessary to institute a case against them The name of Mr Goenka is not there simply because Goenkas were not the owners of Asian Cables at that time They perhaps owned it later That explains the absence of the name of Mr Goenka"

It will, therefore, by very clear that I was referring both in reply to the orginal question and in reply to the Supplementaries to the role of the Goenkas in respect of aluminmum and copper transactions In so far as the supplementary of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu related to the low density polythelene powder, the misuse does relate to the period when the management was in the hands of the Goenkas and Shri R P Goenka was on the Board of Directors I might also mention here that in continuation of the supplementaries relating to the same Starred Question I had stated·

"I only said that these names of the accused are there. I was not aware of the dates from which Mr Goenka took over. I said only that."

Therefore, Sir, as I have explained, it is not correct to say that I have misled this House. As regards punitive action in respect of copper and aluminium cases, complaints have already been filed in the Court of

Law. In respect of the low density polythelene moulding powder case, the CBI is explaining the opinion of the Ministry of Law, and we are awaiting the advice of the CBI. No final decision has been taken in regard to the alleged misuse of polythelene moulding powder and the involvement of Shri R. P. Goenka in the alleged misuse. I can assure this House that it is not at all our intention to protect of shield firms or individuals found responsible for violating the law of the land, nor have I the slightest intention to mislead this august House in any way whatsoever.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रश्नों की सफाई हुई है ? क्या आप इस स्पष्टीकरण को मानेंगे ? यह तो सदन को गुमराह करने का एक और प्रयास हो रहा है--बिल्कुल आप की आंखों के सामने हो रहा है ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): He makes it very clear that in the supplementaries quoted there were three charges. He said that the first two charges related to copper and aluminium in respect of which Messrs. Goenka were not the directors at that time. But the third charge was referred to the CBI. That is mentioned in the reply. In the sentence that follows, that is, in the sentence subsequent to the one where he says that the third charge was referred to the CBI, he goes on to say that the Goenkas were not directors at that time. That is the point. The significant point is what follows which sentence. I may quote for you the exact sentence, which is as follows:

"The third charge has also been referred to the CBI and the CBI is in touch with the Solicitor-General. They are discussing the matter between themselves. So far as we are concerned, we have referred to the CBI for investigation and if necessary to institute a case against them. The name of Mr. Goenka is not there simply because Goenkas were not the owners of Asian Cables at that time.".

The sequence makes it quite clear that at the time the third charge was referred,—and the third charge was with regard to polythelene—the name of Mr. Goenka was not there. Then, further, he has said 'They perhaps owned it later'. What is it which made him say that they perhaps owned it later, that is, later than the date in respect of which the third charge was involved. It may be that there was a certain misunderstanding, and the Minister may have been confused at that time. But I think that there ought to be a fair admission.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it very closely. I shall see both the statements, and let me be clear about it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would make just one submission. As has been pointed out by the hon Member Shri H. M. Patel, Government did not refer the name of the two Goenkas in the third case. It also seems from the statement made by the hon. Minister that the Government did not refer to the CBI for investigation the case against Mr. Goenka. That being so, it is a deliberate attempt at not only not referring the case to the CBI but also at misleading the House about the matter. There is a double attempt on the part of Government in not referring the case for investigation against Mr. Goenka and in not informing the House that they happened to be the owners of the firm at that time. There is a double attempt....

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into the previous statement and also this statement. I cannot give any off hand ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to draw your attention to one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: There can be no debate on this now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly see what my question was. It was 'With regard to a leading....

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी आपने पहले कहा कि मैं दोनों के बयानों को देखूंगा तो उसके बाद ही करियेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have to see both the statements, the previous one as well as this.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : दो बार मिनिस्टर ने कोशिश की है—एक तो केसेज इन्वेस्टिगेशन के लिए नहीं भेजे और दूसरे हम लोगों से कहा वे ओनर नहीं हैं ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would just draw your attention to one very pertinent thing. I had asked:

"Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if it is or it is not a fact that 2500 tonnes of polythelene were imported at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per k.g. (landed cost) and sold out on the blackmarket at Rs. 7.50 per k.g.?"

I have made a very specific charge, but in reply he says 'No' and he gets away, because he belongs to the ruling party. A privilege motion against me was admitted in half an hour, and you, Sir, were pleased to admit it within a half an hour because it was Jyotirmoy Bosu. From this, one will know who is running the Parliament, this ruling party and your good self. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of privilege.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a question of privilege.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is a clear case of breach of privilege.

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE (Howrah): He is the chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association and money has been given by him for the UP elections.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The offence of privilege is compounded by the element of corruption involved.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would say that Shri R. P. Goenka stays with Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit who collects funds for the party. And you are the presiding officer of Lok Sabha and you are making a minceemeat for yourself. It is a clear case of breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: If he thinks that he can do like this, it is very unfortunate

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी उठने के लिए मजबूर हो गया हू । उनकी बात को ही मैं सुनता रहूं या मैं भी कुछ कहूं ? यह पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं हो गई है, यहां सदन की कायवाही चल रही है आपकी अध्यक्षता में ।

MR. SPEAKER: Matter under 377—Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जो उनके मन में आये कह दें और हम सुन लें । आप इजाजत दें तो मैं भी जवाब दे दूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to satisfy myself.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Mr. Bosu said that one of the Minister. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing it; I am now passing on to the next item. Shri Ramavatar Shastri. May I request all of you to sit down?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made the submission already. The statements are before me. I will have to go through them. I will do so. I cannot give a ruling offhand at once.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was my supplementary? It was about a chemical powder. The charge was very clear that its landed cost was Rs. 3.50 and it was sold in the black market at Rs. 7.50. The Minister talks about copper and aluminium. Are we jackasses sitting here?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is no question of blackmarket or anything. The question is whether the Minister, knowing certain facts, superessed them. I will have to see. I will see that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You had my statement. You had the reply from the Minister, You had these before you for a considerable length of time. I brought this motion in December, if I remember aright. 24th December. You cannot take the edge of the issue like this. You had my statement. You had the Minister's statement. You had them for a long time.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of long time. It has come today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What has come today? — All right.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके साथ इस मामले पर भी आपका निर्णय हो जाये कि 115 कहां खत्म होता है और 224 कहां शुरु होता है। यह प्रिविलेज का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाउस में यह कई बार आ चुका है कि जहां मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेन्ट इनकरेक्ट है उसके बारे में 115 है। जहां मेम्बर उसके बारे में स्टेटमेन्ट देता है वहां मिनिस्टर भी दे सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर जानबूझ कर तथ्यों को छिपाया जावे, सदन को गुमराह किया जाये तो क्या वह प्रिविलेज नहीं होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो देखना पड़ेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : सन 1966 की चेयर की रुलिंग है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं ने श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के बारे में मामला उठाया था और उस पर चेयर की रुलिंग है कि अगर डेलीबरेटली ऐसा स्टेटमेन्ट है तो वह प्रिविलेज का मामला है।

श्री जांबुवत धोटे (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 115 को क्या आप मिनिस्टर की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, यह सवाल है। आपने 115 को बार बार इस्तेमाल किया और मिनिस्टर को संरक्षण दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो जैसा प्राविजन होगा वैसा करना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री।

12.29 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ALLEGED NON-AVAILABILITY OF WHEAT AT RATION SHOPS OF PATNA AND DANAPUR (BIHAR)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : महोदय, मैं अभी दो दिनों तक पटना के विभिन्न इलाकों और दानापुर के इलाकों में घूम कर आ रहा हूं। मैं ने देखा कि वहां तमाम जगहों पर राशन की दूकानों में गेंहूं बिल्कुल नहीं मिल रहा है। पहले 15 दिन में एक यूनिट पर 1300 ग्राम गल्ला दिया जाता था लेकिन अब 15 दिन में 450 ग्राम कर दिया गया है और वह भी मिलता नहीं है। इससे लोगों में बहुत परेशानी है। आज आपने अखबारों मे पढ़ा होगा कि पटना यूनिवर्सिटी के स्टूडेन्ट्स ने यह फैसला किया है कि राशन की दिक्कत के सवाल को लेकर, मंहगाई के सवाल को लेकर वे

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

आन्दोलन करेंगे । तो मैं इसलिये सवाल उठा रहा हूं कि गुजरात की स्थिति को दिमाग में रखिये और फौरन वहां व्यवस्था कीजिये ताकि राशन की दुकानों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में और समय पर गेहूं और दूसरी चीजें लोगों को मिल सकें । अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो किसी भी दिन आन्दोलन हो सकता है । मैं खुद अपनी बात बता रहा हूं मैं पांच किलो गेहूं के लिये कई दुकानों पर गया लेकिन गेहूं नहीं मिल सका । लोग घूम रहे हैं झोला ले कर, बाजार में पैसा ले कर घूमते हैं लेकिन चीज नहीं मिलती है । ऐसी स्थिति में आप तुरन्त व्यवस्था कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष जी, अब होली भी आ गई है और बिहार में तो होली बहुत ज्यादा मनायी जाती है और होली में गेहूं, आटा, डालडा तथा चीनी का ही ज्यादा व्यवहार होता है । तो अगर आप ने गेहूं की व्यवस्था नहीं की तो आंदोलन होगा, बिहार सरकार भी बारबार आप का ध्यान इस गंभीरता की ओर आकृष्ट कर चुकी है कि हमारे पूरे सूबे मे हालत खराब है, आप 20,000 टन गेहूं देते है कि जरूरत है कम से कम एक लाख टन प्रति महीने की । वह आप देते नही, वहा की सरकार वसूल नही करती । तो वहा के लोग क्या भूखो मरेंगे, या हवा खा कर रहेंगे ? मैं चाहता हूं, मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं, बताये कि होली के मौके पर पटनाके नागरिको के लिये तथा बिहार के दूसरे जिलो के लिये जहां फसल मारी गई है वर्षा न होने के कारण, आप कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे कि नही ? और खास तौर से होली के मौके को दिमाग में रख कर मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी कुछ कहें । नहीं तो हम यहां सवाल उठाये और वह नक्कारखाने में तूती की आवाज बन कर रह जाय इस से जनतंत्र को नुक्सान होगा । इसलिये आप कहें कि बिहार और पटना की जनता के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? मंत्री जी इसे जरूर बताये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, महाराष्ट्र के बारे में कल आप ने कहा था कृषि मंत्री वक्तव्य देंगे । वह कब आयेगा खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में ।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमण्डहार्बर) : पश्चिम बंगाल के इलेक्शन के बारे में बताने की बात की थी, उस का क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER: I had allowed a Calling Attention on it for tomorrow, but I am told because of the budget which is coming, for adjustment of time, it will have to go for some other date. I had allowed it yesterday. If the statement does not come I am going to allow it; it will have to come.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : पश्चिम बंगाल के इलेक्शन के बारे मे एक स्टेटमेंट के बारे मे आप ने कहा था इजाजत दे दी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो आप को कहा था वही बात हुई ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir You had told the Government to apprise this House of the actual facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, he has to come with that

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall enquire into that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, Since Mr. Shinde is here, let him make a statement on the situation in regard to the employees of the Food Corporation of India.

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, then others may also have to be allowed. I have already allowed one under rule 377. I am not allowing it. You cannot raise such things without my permission.

Now, Shri Mavalankar.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar. You have taken enough of time already; almost double the time that was allowed. Kindly finish your speech in two or three minutes.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President's Address, as I was saying yesterday, was inadequate in terms of what is happening in Ahmedabad and Gujarat in general. Enough of deception, destruction, death and disruption have already taken place and the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat are no longer willing and ready to bear further damage to their lives and property.

Sir, throughout the last two months and odd days, the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat have seen and experienced the atrocities of the police and other personnel to such an extent that more than 60 lives of innocent and young people have already been lost. I take this opportunity to pay my humble tribute to all those young students and fine boys. Some of them were very promising. They lost their lives while they were fighting against corruption, and they wanted more food which was their legitimate right. I have a photo here, and with your permission I shall lay it on the Table of the House along with the statement of the father of the deceased. It is a photograph of a young boy of 21 years and he was shamelessly and mercilessly crushed under the police van. It happened on 7-2-74. He was offering satyagraha. His name was Rajinder Vyas and while he was underneath the police van, the police inspector said:

"चलाओ गाड़ी मार डालो इसको।"

And the wheels of the police van overran the young student and he died on the spot. This young man died leaving behind an innocent young widow of 19 years of age. I want to lay* all this on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention this in your speech.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On the 27th of last month, another boy was killed, a boy of 17 years. Here is his photo; look at it, Mr. Speaker, Sir, No one, I am sure, will go without shedding tears when he sees this lovely youthful face. He too was shot and killed, and not during the curfew hours. I also want to place the photograph of that boy and the statement of that boy's father on the Table of the House, with your permission. I demand a judicial enquiry into all firings and other police atrocities that have taken place in Ahmedabad and in so many other places in Gujarat. I also demand that independent tribunal of judicial people, capable people should be set up to go into all charges of corruption levelled against people belonging to the ruling party in Gujarat, because corruption and other evils have played such an havoc on our people there. The demand for the dissolution of the suspended Gujarat Legislative Assembly is universal and genuine. It is not only from urban and semi-urban areas that this demand has come it is coming from all corners of Gujarat. We demand a fresh poll because we believe, rightly I say, in going back to the people where we have come and from whom we derive our legitimacy and authority. People are sovereign in a democracy. We want to give them an opportunity to throw out the corrupt people who have lost credibility so that a new set-up of honest, clean and dedicated people can be returned. The animated suspension of the State Assembly is constitutionally not valid and certainly it is morally untenable.

The Prime Minister, I am sorry to say, has been saying during her electioneering and poll campaigns in U.P. and Orissa that the movement in Gujarat was financed by rich people.

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

I laugh at it. It is a travesty of the situation. It is the suffering people who are agitating. This type of statement by the Prime Minister adds insult to injury. Did not Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel get the support and money of rich people were fighting for freedom, But in this present India's case, even without the support of rich people, they are fighting in Gujarat. It is a spontaneous fight. Rich persons are not financing it. The Centre is utterly uninformed and misinformed and sometimes only partially informed about the happenings in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. The youth, the teachers and the intelligentsia are all supporting this movement. I want to mention here one aspect of the situation. I want to pay a tribute to the Mazdur Mahajan of Ahmedabad. The Ahmedabad Textile Association, the Mazdur Mahajan as it is called, was founded by Gandhiji and it gave a call. I we do not subscribe to the corruption of the Government of Chimanbai Patel, we are opposed to it, but we do not want to add fuel to fire let the poor lose wages and suffer and therefore we shall keep the mills going. May I say that it is only in Ahmedabad that this kind of thing can happen.

The Minister of Home Affairs has no time to go to Gujarat during this period of more than two months. He had all the time to go to U.P. and other places. He sent Shri K. C. Pant, the Minister of Irrigation and Power to Ahmedabad. Then came Mr. Gokhale. He did the magic apparently and the President's rule came. I want to ask the Centre whether they will continue to adopt this attitude of indifference towards Gujarat, an attitude which is worse than a step-motherly attitude. We have been watching it for years. In the case of Narmada waters also the same thing is happening. There is no justice or fairplay When Shri F. A. Ahmed gave us appointment in Delhi earlier in the month, he kept me waiting for 45 minutes. I had to leave without meeting him. If this is the treatment given to a Member of Parliament elected from Ahmedabad, I do not know what will be the treatment that will be given to others A majority of the Congress MLAs are interested only in continuing in office when rotten rice and other foodgrains are being supplied to the people, a sample of which I have with me here.

Therefore, I would conclude by saying: do not take us for granted. I want to give a warning that what has happened in Gujarat is a tremendous lesson for the whole country. Corruption is not going to be tolerated, not only by the people of Gujarat but also by the people of India. This Demon of corruption must be demolished. I say: Centre, Beware! corrupt Governments must go the real question is: who should prevail—the people or the political party which should prevail—democracy or Congress? Let the will of the people prevail and let no further damage be done to Gujarat because by doing damage to Gujarat you will be doing damage to the whole of the country.

With these words, I appeal in all earnestness to the Prime Minister and the Government to act more effectively, realistically and in time so that much more damage and much more avoidable violence can be avoided.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members should stick to the time allotted to them. The hon. Member took a lot of time yesterday also and he went on speaking today. I would request hon. Members to stick to the time limit so that more hon. Members can be accommodated

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address. But I cannot help feeling that in his Address the President might have also mentioned in a more grafic manner the feeling of the poor people of our country who are facing difficulties. I feel that unless we do it at such times the poor might well feel that we do not know what is happening to them and

how they feel, their frustration and their feeling of helplessness.

The poor man today is in a strange position in our country. He sees another person owning a particular object, which say costs Rs. 100 or Rs. 200. The poor man says: I would also like to have that object. He decides that he must get a job. he must save money and then he can buy that object. What happens? While he is trying to get a job he finds that unless he has a grandfather as a Governor or a member of the Central Cabinet he has no chance of getting a job. If by some chance he does get a job, he starts saving money in order to buy that object By the time he has put the first savings aside, what happens is that the prices have shot up so much that the same object goes completely beyond his dreams. Yet, the other person who was owning that object before, even though the cost of that object has gone up by 5, 6 or 10 time, he can still afford to buy that object.

The poor man asks himself why is it that this object is always running away with the prices, running away from him, but there are others who can always buy it, whatever its cost? This is the frustration which comes into him and he asks "how is this possible?" This is the feeling before the people today. While some people can afford anything at any time at any cost, the poor man has no hope of ever achieving that even in his dreams.

Sir, you might have notice that when the prices of petrol went up, for about 15 days in Bombay, you found that the traffic was not as dense as it usually used to be. But after 15 days, as if there was no price hike in petrol at all, the traffic become again dense in Bombay. One asks: How is it that however much prices rise through taxes or, any other reason, however much prices shoot up, there are certain people in our country who can always afford, whatever the cost it may be, to live their usual lives? What does then a poor man do in such a situation? Even if he works hard and has a job, he cannot reach his dream. Therefore, he ultimately looks to the Government.

What is the situation? When he looks to the Government, he is not quite sure and he finds the Government faced with problems. What is even wrose in the country today and which augments the dilemma and frustration of the poor people is, whereas they see that the Congress party has come into difficulties, they also see that the Opposition parties are able to do even less. Where is then the poor man to turn to? This is a dilemma before the people today This dilemma has to be faced many times more severely by them than what we can imagine. That is why it is time we start thinking in terms of taking drastic steps in helping the poor people to come out of this dilemma and out of the difficulties they are facing. The reason why I say it in this manner is because I want the poor people to think that there are people in this House who know the frustrations they are facing, who feel the frustration they are facing and who are concerned and who want to remove their frustrations as early as possible.

Where then do we go from this point? I would like to say that we will have to take some drastic steps I want to suggest 10 things which the Government should do immediately. They may sound very drastic and very revolutionary, but, I am afraid, there is no short cut to progress. There is no short cut in reaching a final goal. Firstly, I would like the Prime Minister to scrap the Planning Ministry. Secondly, in place of the Planning Ministry, there should be a Minister of Economics with all the economic Ministries under him, including Finance. Then, the powers of the present Planning Commission should be reduced. It should be merely a body of experts and these experts should be as an advisory body to the Minister of Economics.

Even though Mr. Nehru was proud in saying that ours was the first de-

[Shri Nimbalkar]

mocratic country to go in for Five Year Plans, the fact is that our experience has shown us that in a democratic country, it is not posible to function with Five Year Plans. If there were other democratic countries before us who did not take to these Five Year Plans, it is because they realised that in a democratic system, this planning system does not function. We have acted like children in this and we had to be burnt in order to understand that fire burns.

There can be only one Plan for our country in the present situation and that is a Plan of plenty through full employment. When we really are serious about the question *garibi hatao*, then surely it should occur to us that we should be able to give our people at least two meals a day. Leave alone clothes, leave alone shelter. Let us be able to give our people at least two meals a day. I do not think that is asking too much.

What does that amount to in economic language? It means that the purchasing capacity of every individual in this country must be at least so much that he can buy two meals a day.

We can do that only by ensuring full employment. So we must go in the direction of giving full employment today. This is only possible if we realise certain provisos and one is that this country must go in for massive production of such articles as are exportable and are also labour intensive—not only skilled labour but also unskilled labour intensive—as, for example, textiles, leather industries, ceramics and forest-based industries.

Coming to our procurement programme, the difficulty that we are having is this. Some say that we should give more money for wheat or grain, whatever we purchase; and the others say that we cannot give them too much as otherwise we will have to put up the cost in the ration shops. The fact is that, if you expect from the farmers grains at particular prices then it is your duty surely to give the farmers inputs also at definite prices commensurate with the prices at which you are asking them to sell the grains to you. This means that the Government must give inputs to the farmers at reasonable prices if they expect the grains back for themselves for procurement at reasonable prices. I would, therefor, say that, even if that means giving heavy subsidies, you must give the farmers fertilisers, power and water at definite prices over a definite number of years. This policy must be followed if you want to bring down the prices or stabilise the prices of foodgrains. In our country stabilising prices means in fact stabilising the prices of foodgrains. This is the only way I can see at present to stabilise the prices of foodgrains in this country. Only then can you think in terms for instance, of freezing wages, or in terms of disallowing strikes for a certain number of years. People will be prepared to respond to you if you give them foodgrains at definite costs. Therefore, you have to work out a system by which you give them foodgrains at definite prices. And this is the system which I have suggested which, I think, is feasible.

I think, it is high time that we talked in terms not only of taking some steps against black money but of destroying black money. This is possible only through demonetisation and speedy monetary reforms. It will be too much if I were to go into that now, at this time, because to explain the whole system of monetary reforms would take me a long time.

Then I come to the next point. We must reform education. It must be reformed immediately and put into practice. I am very glad, Shri Subramaniam is here. I once went to his house and suggested how education

could be reformed in this country. He said that I had explained a modern system of education. I request him to take it up some time—modernise education in our country. Even students themselves in Bombay and Calcutta have come up with plans where they want education to be modernised. It is a great thing that in our country we have students who are themselves telling us what kind of education they want. They have made very sensible suggestions and I would like the Government to consider those suggestions seriously.

Then I would say this that, if any person in this country wants to put up a factory and with the aid of the output of that factory he is able to earn his imports through exports, then no hurdle should be put on his way in putting up the factory. If not anything else, surely this creates work for people. This is very important. It is without any cost to the Government as such. In fact, it is a help to the entire country.

Then, Sir, as the last thing I would say: take the decisions that are pending. You have kept too many decisions to-day pending. These decisions should have been taken a long time ago. Please take them immediately. For instance, the border issue between Maharashtra and Karnataka. This has been pending for too long. Recently, we have hard and seen atrocities against the Marathi-speaking people. We have had to face so many things in Belgaum which had their repercussions in other parts of the country also. I want to say that if people like Nixon and Mao can come together and solve their problems, if the Russians and the Americans can come together and solve their problems, I do not see how our border problems cannot be solved. Immediately some decision should be taken by the Prime Minister on this question and justice given to the people. After all, when you talk of socialism, one of the biggest parts of socialism is justice. You must give justice to the people. Justice delayed is justice denied. Justice is something which should be given to the people quickly...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister's time is up. He would have heard the bell. It is not a hobby for me to ring the bell. It is just for inviting your attention.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I am concluding.

I want to put certain figures before the House. I am glad Mr. Stephen is here. They say that we are treating South Indians very badly in Bombay and that the Shiva Sena is doing it and our Maharashtra Government is doing nothing about it. I want to place some figures before the House.

As far as Kannada-speaking people are concerned, in 1951 there were only 52,000 Kannadigas in Bombay. Now, in 1971, their population has gone up to 135,000. The Tamil-speaking population has increased from 59,000 in 1951 to 160,000 in 1971. Telgu-speaking population has increased from 78,000 in 1951 to 130,000 in 1971, Malayalam—from 32,000 in 1951 to 130,000 in 1971. Tulu—their population has increased from 9,000 to 10,000 in 1961 and the figure of 1971 is not available. With regard to the number of primary schools—Kannada, from 45 it has gone upto 58 in a period of ten years from 1961 to 1971. In the same period the primary schools for Tamil-speaking children has gone up from 39 to 45, Telugu—from 14 to 34 and Malayalam from 6 it has gone up to 16.

So, what I am trying to say is that they should not have a wrong impression that Maharashtra is doing nothing. Actually, Mr. Stephen, if you really think of the good of your people, then you should do something for the development of Bombay and try to get rid of the slums in Bombay. This is what you have to do....

SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA (Manjeri): Did not the South Indians

[Shri H. Mohammed Koya]

contribute to the development of Bombay?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: Of course, we are not denying it. We are not saying that they have to be kicked out, not in the least. What I am saying is: You should not criticise indiscriminately, for then we could also criticise you, for instance why do you not look after your people in your own State? Then they will not have to come to Bombay. All impression has been caused by your attitude that the Kerala people are doing nothing but running either to Bombay or running nuns to the Vatican or running maids to gulf area....

SHRI C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA: Is Maharashtra an independent State? Is it not a part of India?

SHRI NIMBALKAR: You should create more scope for employment in your own State. If that is done, these things will not happen. See now you don't like being criticised either!

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): We have no case that the Maharashtra Government is against us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): They should not say things which will objectively help the Shiva Sena.

MR SPEAKER: I have not been able to follow such things. Let him go for lunch and think over it.

We now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock).

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हू । मैं अभी बोल नहीं रहा हूं । मेरा एक व्यवस्था संबंधी प्रश्न है....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a point of order, let me hear him.

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : मुझे बुलाया गया है या उन्हें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप भाषण करेंगे । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्त गुजरात मे राष्ट्रपति शासन है और विधान सभा के जितने अधिकार है वे सारे पार्लियामेंट को प्राप्त हो गए है । साथ साथ आप यह भी जानते हैं कि कांग्रेस ओ के 16 सदस्यों ने... (व्यवधान)..यह बहुत जरुरी मामला है और इस के ऊपर आप को व्यवस्था देना है । यह मामला कोइ एक सैकेंड का मामला नही है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is important. But, what is the point of order? This thing you can mention in the speech on the President's Address.

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं तो बोल ही नही रहा हू । दण्डवते जी बोल रहे है । मैं पाच मिनट से ज्यादा समय नही लूगा । यह व्यवस्था का कास्टीट्यूशनल प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed you to raise a point of order. But, only the point of order and not to make a speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He first makes a speech and then formulates his point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कौन बताने वाले होते हैं ? आप अपने ढंग से कहेंगे मैं अपने ढंग से कहूंगा ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): You were not asking Mr. Sathe to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am on my legs, Kindly sit down. Mr. Limaye, you say you want five minutes on a point of order. Is that a point or is that a speech I would like to know?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आडर पर आपने दो दिन बहस चलाई थी। आप ने सुखाड़िया के मामले पर दो दिन बहस चलाई थी। मुझे अपना प्वाइंट आफ आडर कहने दीजिए। में स्पीच नहीं करुंगा। प्वाइंट आफ आडर रखूगा।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He should not make a speech first and then formulate his point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझको मत सिखाइए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को टोकिए। इन को मैंने गुरु नही बनाया है। मैं अपने ढग से रखूगा। आप नियमित कीजिए। मैं केवल पाच मिनट लूगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can you take five minutes for a point? It cannot be.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले तो मैं तथ्य रखूगा जिस के ऊपर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। उस के बिना कैसे होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Let us hear. I have allowed you to raise a point of order only and not to make speech. You state the facts and then raise the point of order. The point of order must relate to the order in the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने बाकायदा नोटिस दिया है नियम 377 के तहत....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does the rule say? You have to give notice for that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने वह भी दिया है, नोटिस भी दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you want to abuse this opportunity?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई एब्यूज नही कर रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order under 377.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने 377 के तहत नोटिस भी दिया है और व्यवस्था का भी मेरा प्रश्न है ; दोनों बातें है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have given a notice under 377 and if the Speaker has permitted you, you can raise it. But, you cannot raise a point of order under 377. You only raise the point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो ठीक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय हम लोग राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति के एड्रेस में आप स्वंय जानते है कि गुजरात की घटनाओं का उल्लेख है हम लोग किस के ऊपर बहस करने जा रहे हैं ? एक ऐसा संवैधानिक सकट उत्पन्न हुआ है जिस में लोग सभा के स्पीकर का नाम लिया गया है— इस लिये मैं इस सवाल को यहा उठा रहा हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 16 सदस्यों ने इस्तीफे दिये हैं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुनेंगे नही, तो कैसे कहूंगा। (व्यवधान)... यह हुल्लड़-बाजी चलेगी तो बहस भी नहीं चलेगी, ये लोग मुझको टोक रहे हैं।...आप मुझे सुनिये...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order? He is a senior Member and an able parliamentarian. He is raising a point of order. What is his point of order

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में सीनियर जूनियर का क्या मतलब है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, there is no question of seniority or juniority. I would like to know what the point of order is which he is trying to raise.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं । जब तक बोलने नहीं देंगे प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आडर का कैसे पता चलेगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he does not co-operate, I cannot help. Now, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh

श्री मधु लिमये : आप टोकेंगे तो प्वाइन्ट आफ आडर कैसे फार्मुलेट करुगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पीच कहां है ? आप भी पुराने आदमी है—जब प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आडर उठाया जाता है तो क्या एक सेकेंण्ड मे कहा जाता है कि यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, he may raise the point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He must formulate it under rule 376 (3). He must specifically state which interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House he is raising the question about. That has to be done under rule 376 (3) subject to the conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) under which, a Member may formulate a point of order and then the Speaker or the Chair shall decide whether it is a point of order or not. He must formulate it and say which article of the Constiution or which rule is being violated. That is how he must begin. He must not begin with a speech in the beginning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know all this All that I want Mr. Limaye to do is to mention what the point of order which he wants to raise is. He cannot make a speech under the pretext of a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से इन की गुण्डई नहीं चलेगी । क्या मतलब है—ये बीच बीच मे टोक रहे हैं । ये किस चीज पर खड़े हो गये हैं जब कि मैं प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आडर पर बोल रहा था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप पहले मुझे बतलाइये प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आडर उठाने देंगे या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed him, but he has not stated what his point of order is.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे बतलाइये कि प्वाइन्ट आफ आडर फार्मुलेट करने के लिये कितने मिनट देंगे । आप वह चेयरमैन है जिन्होने मोहनलाल सुखाडिया पर उठाये गये प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आडर पर दो दिन बहस चलने दी, आज आप मुझे दो मिनट भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । इस तरह से तो बहस नहीं चलेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall give him exactly one minute to formulate his point of order. If he cannot do it within that time, I cannot help

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट मे तो नहीं होगा ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER· Then it cannot be done. Order, please. I am not hearing him any more.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नहीं हो सकता ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Let Shri Shanker Dayal Singh continue his speech. If he does not speak, I shall call somebody else.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार आप ने मेरा नाम पुकारा, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ये लोग चाहते हैं कि मैं न बोलूं। फिर भी आप की आज्ञा का पालन करते हुये और लोक सभा की मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए—मैं आपकी आज्ञा मानने के लिये बाध्य हूं.....

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जल्द से जल्द खत्म करने की कोशिश करूंगा। आप ने इतना समय बरबाद किया, इतने में तो मेरी बात पूरी हो जाती.....

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इन्होंने कई बार प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया, लेकिन आप ने बराबर मेरा नाम पुकारा, इससे जाहिर है कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, उन्हें, उन के प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है,। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं कि जब मैं बोलूं तो ये लोग बीच में बाधा उपस्थित न करें, क्योंकि जो बातें मैं कहने जा रहा हूं, वे इन के भले की बातें है, देश की भले की बातें है.....(व्यवधान)...कुछ देर पहले इन्होंने कहा.....मैं गुजरात की चर्चा करने जा रहा हूं। मैं इन से कहूंगा कि आप जरा राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को देखें, उस में लिखा है कि इस महीने के शुरू में गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया गया है। सभी नागरिकों की जिम्मेदारी है कि ऐसा वातावरण स्थापित करने में मदद करें जिस में संयम और सामूहिक प्रयासों को बढ़ावा मिले..... (व्यवधान).....मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का हवाला देते हुये सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था में सब को कोआपरेट करना चाहिये, सहयोग देना चाहिये, जिस से कि देश में व्यवस्था कायम हो सके। ये लोग यहां हो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाते हैं और पूरे देश में अव्यवस्था फैलाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं....(व्यवधान)..... .....जो बाहर अव्यवस्था फैलाये उसे सदन में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का हक नहीं होना चाहिये। इसलिये, मान्यवर चूंकि आप ने मेरा नाम पुकारा है, इसलिए मैं आप की आज्ञा से और सदन की मर्यादा को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपनी बात कह रहा हूं।

यह बहुत नाजुक वक्त है, आप जानते हैं कि यह देश इस समय किन विषम परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है। बार बार हमारे विरोधी दलों के नेता, भाई और माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि देश में अव्यवस्था है देश में कमियां हैं, देश में मूल्य वृद्धि है, जमाखोरी है, देश में अन्याय है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इन चीजों को दूर करने में ये लोग सहयोग करें जिस से देश में से ये सारे चीजें हटाई जा सकें....(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर जब तक आप नहीं कहेंगे कि न बोलूं, मैं बोलता रहूंगा, मैं इन लोगों की बात पर जरा भी ध्यान नहीं देता...(व्यवधान)...आपने मुझे आज्ञा दी है, इस लिये बोल रहा हूं। मान्यवर, इतिहास अनुभूतियों का हुआ करता है, सुख-दुख का हुआ करता है,..... (व्यवधान).....गरिमा का हुआ करता है। मैं, मान्यवर, यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज जिस तरह का दृश्य सदन के बाहर और सदन के अन्दर उपस्थित किया जाता है, क्या यह देश की गरिमा का इतिहास है; जिस तरह अभद्र तरीके से विरोधी दल के लोग आज इस जनतन्त्र पर हमला कर रहे हैं—क्या उस में जनतन्त्र के लिये खतरा पैदा नहीं हो गया है? आज जब इस लोग जनतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये देश के कई हिस्सों में चुनाव करवा रहे हैं, देश के कई हिस्से अपने लिये वोट दे कर सरकार बनाने जा रहे हैं, देश की जनता को मौका मिला है कि जनतन्त्र की रक्षा करे, ऐसे समय में, मान्यवर, मैं आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग जनतन्त्र पर

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

पर प्रहार कर रहे है, यदि हमने उन के प्रति इस लोक सभा मे प्रहार नही किया तो हमारा जनतन्त्र कहा जायेगा । मैं आज राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलते हुये कहना चाहता हू कि प्रतिदिन हम लोग लोक सभा मे आते है..... (व्यवधान) ..... जब हम केन्द्रीय कक्ष मे प्रवेश करते है तो सेंट्रल हाल पर लिखा हुआ है—

अय निज. परोवेति गणना लघुचेत साम।
उदार चरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ।।

हम तो इस उसुल को लेकर चलते है । हम तो चाहते कि देश जनतन्त्र का पौदा इस तरह से लहलहाता रहे, लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमारे जो विरोधी दल के भाई है, जो भूल-चूक से चुन कर यहां आ गये है, उन से कहना चाहता हू कि आप इन उसूलो पर नहीं चलना चाहते हैं, जिस के कारण आज देश मे अव्यवस्था पैदा हो गई है । उसकी पूरी जवाबदेही विरोधी दलो पर है । (व्यवधान) सरकार चाहती है कि जनतंत्र को मजबूत बनाये, सरकार चाहती है कि जनतंत्र के पौधे को हम सीचें, सरकार चाहती है कि जनता के दुख-दद को हम दूर करेंलेकिन कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि उनके दुख-दर्द बने रहें । इसके प्रमाण के लिए दूर जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं, यहां पर 18 तारीख को जब राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण हुआ उस दिन पार्टी विशेष के कुछ लोगों ने जिस तरह का अभद्र प्रदर्शन किया उसको जनता ने हिकारत की नजर से देखा। (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में बोलते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह छटंकी और दोटंकी की यहां पर जो नौटंकी है उसको आप कभी एलाऊ न कीजिए । मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि इस तरह से सर्कस की जोकरी यहां पर बन्द की जाये । इससे जनतन्त्र के लिए खतरा है । हम नही चाहते इन्होने जो कुछ बाहर किया है उसको इस सदन मे भी दोहराये । यह दो एक लोग ही ऐसे है, बाकी उस पार्टी मे भले लोग भी है लेकिन यह लोग उठकर के चाहते हैं हमको दवा देना, हमको डरा देना, हमको बहका देना लेकिन मैं इन बातो मे डरने वाला नही हू। (व्यवधान) मैं जानता हूं इस देश की 55 करोड जनता क्या चाहती है। मैं ने स्वय आप से कहा है और मैं स्वय भी इस बात को मानता हूं कि देश में संकट है। मैं ने स्वय इस बात को माना है कि देश मे खाद्यान्न की कमी है, इस समय देश मे भीषण कष्ट है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ देश की 55 करोड जनता इस बात को भी जानती है कि अगर इस कष्ट को कोई दूर कर सकता है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी ही दूर कर सकती है, दूसरा कोई भी नही कर सकता है। आज हम जिन विषयों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं उस सम्बन्ध मे मैं कुछ जरूरी बाते कहना चाहता हू । राष्ट्रपति महोदय के भाषण के सम्बन्ध मे कल से कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार यहां पर प्रकट किए हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हू उन माननीय सदस्यो से कि इस भाषण मे क्या नही है? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने दीजिए । (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : वे बतायें कि इस भाषण में क्या नही है, उनको किस

चीज की कमी इसमें मालूम पड़ती है जिसको लेकर वे आलोचना करते हैं ? इस भाषण में मूल्य-वृद्धि की चर्चा है, हड़ताल की चर्चा है, बन्द और असंतोष की चर्चा है, हिंसात्मक रूप जो देश के कई कोने में फैला हुआ है उसकी चर्चा है, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकास धीमे गति से होने की भी चर्चा है, निर्धनों को कष्ट है इस बात की भी चर्चा है, खाद्यान्नों की कमी है इसकी भी चर्चा है, मुद्रास्फीति की भी चर्चा है, देश मे जमाखोरी है इसकी चर्चा है । (व्यवधान) देश के सामने यह प्रश्न उपस्थित हो गया है कि कुछ लोगों को इस तरह से देश मे जनतन्त्र को बर्बाद करने दिया जाये या उनका सामना किया जाये । (व्यवधान) मैं मजबूर होकर बड़े अदब के साथ आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इन गीदड़ भभकियो से मैं डरने वाला नही हूं । इनकी इन हिकारत भरी बातों की जनता आलोचना करती है । (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : पहली बार मुझे इस सदन में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने नहीं दिया जा रहा है । (व्यवधान)

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : जनता को जब पता चलेगा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने शंकर दयाल सिंह को बोलने के लिए पुकारा तो दूसरे दो माननीय सदस्यों श्री शमीम और श्री मधु लिमये खड़े हो गए ताकि मैं भाषण न दे पाऊं (व्यवधान) आपने सोचा कि शंकर दयाल सिंह ही इन थोथी दलीलों का जवाब दे सकता है (व्यवधान) आज देश में यदि किसी बात की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है तो वह है देश में डिसिप्लिन कायम करने की, देश में अनुशासन लाने की । आज विरोधी दलों के लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित होनी चाहिए । यह एक घंटा बोले उस पर हमारा कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : सरकार कुछ और जो भी करे परन्तु देश में अनुशासन बनाये रहे । बहुत सारी बातें सामने आई है उन्हीं का हवाला देते हुए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी उपलब्धियां हुई हैं उन पर किसी ने भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है (व्यवधान)

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : 27 साल की आजादी में आपने देश में क्या किया है ? 27 साल तक लोगों की हत्या करते रहे । (व्यवधान)

श्री शकर दयाल सिंह : सरकार ने देश में फैक्टरियां खड़ी की तो आपने उनमें तालाबन्दी करवाई । हमने इस देश को आगे ले चलने की कोशिश की तो आपने काम रोको, हड़ताल करो, यह सब सिखाया । हमने चाहा कि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में ठीक से पढ़ाई हो, हमने चाहा कि जो हमारी युवा पीढ़ी है वह आगे बढ़े और देश में एक आचरण स्थापित करे तो आपने उनको गुमराह करने की कोशिश की । जब इस देश का इतिहास लिखा जायेगा तो उसमें ऐसे लोगों के नाम सब से पहले लिखे जायेंगे जो देश को गुमराह करते हैं । अभी कल ही आर्थिक समीक्षा की प्रति इस सदन की मेज पर रखी गई थी लेकिन उसको भी इन्होंने पढ़ने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है, एक बार भी आप नहीं सुन रहे है । आप किस नियम में चल रहे हैं और किस नियम में यह बहस हो रही है ? मैं फिर आप से

[श्री मधु लिमये]

प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि मुझे व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाने दिया जाये । (व्यवधान)

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हू कि अगर इस देश में किसी चीज की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है तो वह अनुशासन रखने की है (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आध घटे से आपसे प्रार्थना कर रहा हू ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सरकार ने चाहा कि इस देश मे चोरबाजारी समाप्त हो लेकिन उसको प्रोत्साहन किसने दिया ? एक दल विशेष के लोग, जिनके सदस्य ज्यादातर व्यापारी लोग हैं, वे चोरबाजारी को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं । सरकार ने कहा कि मिलों में तालाबन्दी न हो, उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये लेकिन इन लोगो ने क्या किया ? इन्होंने लोगों से कहा कि तालाबन्दी करो (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate, that Members on this side were trying to draw my attention all the time, but the only order before the House was the speech of Mr. Shankar Dayal Singh. If there is any disorder at all, it is the interruption of his speech. I should like to draw the attention of Shri Madhu Limaye, who is a very knowledgeable Member—he may not like that—to rule 376 which relates to points of order under which, I suppose, he seeks to raise a point of order. The rule says very clearly: "A point of order shall relate to the interpretation of enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about me? When he was speaking, there was disorder. I raised a point under rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is only one order, that I am on my legs and you are interrupting me. Shri Madhu Limaye should cooperate. You cannot make a speech on the pretext of raising a point of order. If you try to pressurise the Chair to allow you to make a speech under the pretext of a point of order, then it becomes very difficult to conduct the proceedings. You may do it now and other members may do that tomorrow. Even so, I have said that I will give you one minute or, let us stretch it, two minutes to make a point of order. But if you say "I cannot do it within that time", then it is very plain that you are not very serious about the point of order. Now I would like you to cooperate and reciprocate. I will even go out of that way, now that Shri Shankar Dayal Singh has finished his speech

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: No, I have not finished my speech... *(interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. As I said at the beginning, the only order before the House is the speech of Shri Shankar Dayal Singh when there was interruption. I rang the bell and I thought he had finished his speech. If he has not finished his speech, let him finish it. Then I will come back to this point.

श्री मधु लिमये : पौइंट आफ आर्डर तो तुरन्त उठा सकते हैं । इनका भाषण शुरू भी नहीं हुआ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, Shri Madhu Limaye, I will come back to you.... *(interruptions)*. Please do not pressurize the Chair beyond a certain limit. I am on my legs. I have called Shri Shankar Dayal Singh to speak. If he has not finished his speech let him finish his speech. Then, I will come back to Shri Madhu Limaye as a very special consideration, because I would like the cooperation

of every Member in this House. Now Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. I am not hearing any body else.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके सामने बड़े अदब से यह कह रहा था कि देश में इस समय कठिन परिस्थिति है, देश में संकट है, मूल्य वृद्धि है, चीजो की कमी है, देश मे हर तरह का इस समय सकट है । लेकिन उस सकट से उभरने का रास्ता कौन सा है, उन पर विजय पाने का रास्ता कौन सा है यह भी हमें सोचना चाहिये। अगर हम केवल यह चिल्लाते रहें कि देश मे मूल्य वृद्धि है, चीजो की कमी है, देश मे अव्यवस्था है तो उससे समस्या का समाधान नही होता । मैं इन बातो को जानते हुए भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि देश की 55 करोड जनता जो अभावों के बीच, कष्टो के बीच, कमियो के बीच जिन्दगी गुजर बसर कर ही है, वह जनता इस बात को जानती है कि अगर इससे कोई हमको मुक्ति दिला सकता है तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नेतृत्व ही दिला सकता है ।

माननीय, जब भी राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद ज्ञापन के प्रस्ताव पर यहां भाषण होते हैं एक बात की ओर बड़े जोर शोर से ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है कि आजादी के 27 साल बाद देश ने क्या किया ? देश ने क्या किया और क्या नहीं किया अगर खुली आखों से कोई देखे तो बहुत कुछ देख सकता है । बहुत बड़ी पुस्तक पढ़ने की जरूरत नही है "इंडिया टुडे बेसिक फैक्ट्स" यह एक छोटी सी किताब सरकार ने प्रकाशित की है । यह किताब लोग अगर पढ़ ले तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनको उतना अधिक ज्ञान हो जाय जितना बड़ी पुस्तकों के पढ़ने से नही हो सकता । आजादी के पहले देश में छोटी सी मशीन का निर्माण नहीं होता था, लेकिन आज यहा छोटी से छोटी चीज से लेकर हवाई जहाज तक का निर्माण हो रहा है, इतने कल कारखाने, इतना उत्पादन कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि आजादी के बाद हुई है । इन सारी चीजों के बाद भी अगर कोई कहे कि देश मे तरक्की नही हुई तो यह बात बेबुनियाद है ।

मैं आंकडों के माया जाल मे नही जाना चाहता, केवल एक छोटी सी बात है कि 25 साल पहले देश का कोई भी गाव ऐसा नहीं था जहा एक, दो भी पक्के मकान हो । लेकिन आज आपको हर गाव मे पचासो मकान पक्के मिलेंगे । शहरों में आप देखें कि जनसंख्या और मकानों की तादाद पहले से चार, पांच गुनी हो गई है । कैसे और कहां से हो गई । आखिर मकान बनाने के लिये सीमेंट मिला, लोहा मिला, पैसा कही से आया तभी तो निर्माण हुआ । जहां पर पहले (अ) (ब) (स) नाम की कोई चीज नही थी वहा आज उन क्षेत्रों मे स्कूल, कालेज और विश्वविद्यालय है । जहा पहले दिया भी नही टिमटिमाता था, रोशनी नही जाती थी वहां आज बिजली की लाखों बत्तिया जगमगा रही है ।

यह ठीक है कि जो हमारे बीच अभाव है उस पर भी हम ध्यान दे । यह नही है कि हम कह दे कि अभाव नही है । देश मे किसी चीज का इस समय अगर आवश्यकता है तो मर्यादा की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज जो देश की तरक्की होगी, देश का जो सिलसिला होगा, जो एक ढांचा बनेगा कल वही भारत के निर्माण की कहानी होगी । आज से 50, 100 साल बाद जो देश का इतिहास लिखेगा वह किन चीजों को लेकर लिखेगा ? केवल तिथियो से इतिहास नहीं लिखा जाता व्यक्तियों से लिखा जाता है । केवल स्वप्नों से नहीं सच्चाई से इतिहास लिखा जाता है । इसलिये जब देश का इतिहासकार इतिहास लिखेगा तो इस बात को जरूर कहेगा कि एक ओर कांग्रेस ऐसी संस्था जब देश में मर्यादा और आचरण पर जोर दे रही थी दूसरी ओर बहुत से दलों के ऐसे लोग भी थे जो हिंसात्मक वातावरण पैदा कर रहे थे । इसलिये आज हर दृष्टि से

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मर्यादा और आचरण और निष्ठा की जो कमी हो गई है उसको पूरा करवा चाहिये और उसके लिये सरकार को दृढ़ रहना चाहिये और दृढ़तापूर्वक जो भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता है उसे किसी तरह से भी खंडित नहीं होने देना चाहिये । इन्हीं बातों को मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye. Be reasonable; don't abuse the opportunity. Make your point of order. Let us then get on with the business.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इतने समय से मुझको देख रहे हैं एक बात को मैं कभी भी दोहराता नहीं हूं । मैं अपनी बातें सिलसिले से कहता हूं ।

आज व्यवस्था का सवाल इसलिये उठा रहा हूं कि यह बहस राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर हो रही है और चूंकि अभिभाषण प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही है इसलिये स्पीकर साहब ने यह निर्णय दिया कि हम स्थगन प्रस्ताव को नहीं लेंगे । अब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस तभी हो पायेगी जब गुजरात के बारे में इनके पैराग्राफ 20 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं , इसमें केवल एक वाक्य में गुजरात की स्थिति को राष्ट्रपतिजी ने खत्म किया है । मामला उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह है कि 16 विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने, संगठन कांग्रेस के, इस्तीफा दे दिया है, 55 सत्ता कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दिया है, डिप्टी स्पीकर ने इस्तीफा दिया है । इस्तीफा लिखित दिया है, स्पीकर के सामने जा कर दिया है । उसका तत्काल स्वीकार करना चाहिये। आप संविधान की धारा 179 देखिये, आप गुजरात असेम्बली के रूल 269 को देखिये स्पीकर को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि विधान सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा दिये गये इस्तीफे को स्वीकार न करे । आप गुजरात असेम्बली की नियमावली मंगवा लीजिये उसके नियम 269 को देखें और अनुच्छेद 179 डिप्टी स्पीकर के बारे में है । जैसे ही डिप्टी स्पीकर लिखित रूप में इस्तीफा दे देते हैं वह तत्काल मंजूर हो जाता है । विधान सभा के स्पीकर क्या कहते हैं ? कहते हैं मैं लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष की राय लूंगा.....

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल (राजकोट) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । मामला सबजुडिस है और यहां उठ नहीं सकता है ...

श्री मधु लिमये : जब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर चल रहा हो तो दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठ सकता है ।

179 इस प्रकार है . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. I have read it.

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बहस चल रही है । इस चर्चा को आगे चलाने के पहले कानून मंत्री या गृह मंत्री स्थिति को साफ करने वाला वक्तव्य दें । मैंने सुना है श्री मोरारजी भाई इस पर बोलने वाले हैं । पहले कानूनी स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए और पता चलना चाहिये कि क्या ये इस्तीफे मंजूर किए गए हैं, क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर का इस्तीफा मंजूर हुआ है , क्या यह मामला लोक सभा के स्पीकर के विचाराधीन है ? कैसे यह लोक सभा के स्पीकर के सामने आ सकता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । इसके बारे में एक वक्तव्य सरकार का आए और जब तक वह नहीं आता है तब तक के लिए इस बहस को स्थगित किया जाए । कानून मंत्री को सुन कर ही बाद में श्री मोरारजी देसाई तथा दूसरे कांग्रेस के सदस्यों

के भाषण हम सुनेंगे । मैं यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इसलिए उठा रहा हूं कि अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा चल रही है उसका फिलहाल स्थगित किया जाए और सवैधानिक स्थिति साफ होने के बाद हो इस पर बहस चालू हो ।

Some hon. members *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has raised a point of order. Let me give a ruling. Let me deal with it. I am not as intelligent as Mr. Limaye is or as knowledgeable as he is, but I really fail to understand how this constitutes a point of order. As far as I understand, your main point is that we cannot continue with this discussion unless these things are cleared first....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You give your ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My ruling is that these very same things that you are submitting here are the very things that you can submit on this very discussion and it is for the Government to reply later on. How can it prevent a discussion? I do not understand. In the first place, we cannot, here, sit in judgement on what the Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly in his wisdom has done or has not done. We cannot sit in judgment. And that is no reasons why the discussion on this should be stopped. But these submissions which you are making, you may make on this very discussion; it is upto you. And it is for the Government to reply.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I express no opinion. I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly make it clear to me or explain to me how do these things stand in the way of discussion being continued.

श्री मधु लिमये : 356 को देखें । आप कहते हैं विधान सभा के मामले में हम नहीं पड़ सकते हैं । इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"declare that powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;"

यह प्रोकलेमेशन हो चुका है । अब विधान सभा के सारे अधिकार संसद के अधिकार हो गए है । इसलिए संसद् में यह मामला उठ सकता है । मैं कोई राय नहीं दे रहा हूं, कोई भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं केवल सवैधानिक स्थिति की सफाई चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is clear now. Again I say that this is a submission. You are quite free to make this submission in the discussion. It is a part of the discussion. I do not see how it stands in the way of the discussion continuing. It is not a point of order. I rule it out...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This matter is now before the Gujarat High Court....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. valankar, you have made your speech Please sit down

This does not, in any way, stand in the way of the discussion continuing.

Mr. H. M. Patel.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Sir, now that we have heard Mr. Limaye, would he please express regret for the aggressive posture with which he marched towards the seat of the Chair?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I do not know. We are here entering into very strange things.

I have called Mr. H. M. Patel. Now under the Rules if a Member is called and he does not speak, then, of course, it has to be seen. If every member says, 'I will speak tomorrow', it becomes very difficult.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate, would you like to speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would have preferred to speak tomorrow, but in all respect to you, I will speak now.

I have carefully gone through the President's Address. Since my Party had boycotted the Address, I could not listen to him but I went through it very carefully.

At the very outset, let me say that the President's Address gives no indication that the President of the country comprehends the hunger and the anger of the people. Unfortunately, the entire speech is couched in vague generalisations and does not take cognizance of the economic and social crises in the country.

There is so much talk about stability, stability of the Government and stability of democracy in the country. But in the new context of people's anger and people's agitation, the word 'stability' has lost its meaning and relevance. Even when there is a steam-roller majority for the ruling party, there is no guarantee that there will be a stable government at all. At times, the Government will be pulled down by the angry people's agitations and demonstrations outside or sometimes, the Government will fall under the gravity of internal dissensions and internal manipulations. That is how an old President is forced to shoulder the great responsibility of conducting the administration of so many States. Unfortunately, this is the tragedy of democracy in the country. They got the steam-roller majority. Even then, they could not manage the show and even in spite of having a massive mandate for *Garibi Hatao* and so many other programmes, they could not deliver the goods. As a result, there are people's agitations all over. There are agitations in Bihar, there are agitations in Bengal, in Gujarat, in Maharashtra and in every corner of the country there are people's agitations, agitations against hunger, agitations against poverty, agitations against inequality. A strangle spectacle of our times is that when people's agitations grown from the roots develop in the country, the Prime Minister of this country has the temerity to allege that some foreign agencies must be responsible for these agitations and she squarely threw the entire blame on the Opposition Parties. I am not at all on the defensive. While accepting this allegation of the Prime Minister, if she says that the Opposition Parties are responsible, I very much wish that the Opposition Parties should be responsible for agitations. Because, what is the task of the Opposition Parties? Not to deliver only speeches in the Parliament and State Legislatures, but their responsibility is to represent the anger and the hunger of the people outside and if the people are hungry, in that case, the Opposition Parties must be able to mobilise the people's discontent, of course, in peaceful and organized channels....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Peaceful and organised underlined

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not underline it I myself underline it because we belong to that organization which believes in a peaceful and democratic path. You must have forgotten the path of Mahatma Gandhi and accepted the path of another Gandhi. But Gandhiji believed in the non-violence of the brave. He believed that whenever people are suffering and when people are suffering their agony, we must give expression to the discontent and people must fight. He did not believe in the non-violence of the coward. He believed in the non-violence of the brave and it is that non-violence that the Opposition Parties are seeking to follow.

When we are told that some foreign agencies are responsible for these agitations, I would like to know from the Prime Minister whether the hunger of the people, the poverty of the people of a country where 42 per cent of the population live below the poverty line as also the social and

economic inequalities, whether these are commodities imported from foreign countries or whether these are the indigenous commodities manufactured in the work-shop of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who is solely responsible, her Government is solely responsible for these inequalities, this poverty and this hunger and anger of the people. You cannot describe the agitations as machinations of a particular person. Our economy is completely collapsing. The Government is collapsing; they do not know their own mind. The Government is rudderless; they have no sense of direction, at all. Even after four Five-year plans what is the position in the country? There was an occasion when I drew the attention of the House to the enormity of the deficit financing which has been exerting an inflationary pressure on our economy. I asked the Finance Minister whether in the first four years of the Fourth Plan the amount of deficit financing has gone beyond Rs. 1500 crores. I remember that the Finance Minister retorted that perhaps this was a figment of my imagination. And when I retorted by saying, let me have your imagination, he could not display any imagination and it was left to the imagination of the Planning Minister to provide the answer to my question. In reply to my question the Planning Minister has very clearly indicated that the deficit financing in the last four plans were of the following order: First plan, 260 crores; Second plan, 1,177 crores; Third Plan, 1,133 crores and in the first four years of the Fourth Plan Rs. 1,975 crores. When I described it as Rs. 1500 crores the Finance Minister said, it was figment of imagination. Now the Planning Minister himself admits that it is of the order of Rs. 1,975 crores.

Whenever we refer to people's agitations against rising prices the pet phrase used by the Prime Minister is that rising prices is a global phenomena. But to overcome this phenomena to have rising income is also a global phenomena. Here I would like to quote certain figures. I quote them just to blow up the kind of arguments advanced by the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. This is the information which I have collected regarding the rising prices and the rising wages. In Germany the rise in prices is 7 points and the rise in wages is 10.5. In France, the rise in prices is 8 points and the rise in wages is 14. In Great Britain it is 10.5 points and the rise in wages is 12. In Italy the rise in prices is 11 points and the rise in wages is 25.5. In Holland it is 6 points and 13 respectively. In Belgium it is 7 points and 15.5. In Denmark it is 11 points and 20. In Ireland it is 12.5 points and 20. When we talk of the global phenomena we must realise that even in some of the affluent countries and some of the less affluent countries whenever there are rise in prices they also generate the adequate income and they increase the real wages of the workers and the result has been that whatever rise in prices have been there, have been neutralised to a very great extent by the rise in wages. But here what do we find? Here the picture is dismal, to say the least. There is no use describing this situation as a global picture and take shelter behind the global situation, Sir.

Sir, there is another point to which I would like to make a reference. There is not only economic inequality but there is also social inequality The social inequalities are becoming more glaring and the people who are suffering from these social inequalities are not prepared to keep quiet. I am making a reference to the harijans who are oppressed and suppressed for centuries. They are not going to keep quiet any more. Those people are telling the world that 'it might be in your interest to be our masters but how is it in our interests to be your slaves?' The harijans are suffering

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

everywhere in social inequalities. They are also rising in revolt?

Dr. Ambedkar, while delivering his last speech in the Constituent Assembly on the 25th November, 1949 said the following:

> "How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Constituent Assembly has so laboriously built up"

The President's Address is supposed to be the broad canvas for the policies of the Government. The Address has not taken note of these glaring social inequalities and the new revolt that is taking place among the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes. Unless they are able to take note of this, they will not be able to solve the problems.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should conclude now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall take only a few minutes more. There are fratricidal war going on between the people of various States. As a socialist and as a democrat, I hang my head in shame. I have been fighting against the rise in prices. In Bombay, because of the economic inequalities, the people are forced to fight for their just demands. The sole responsibility for this falls on the shoulders of the Government. And in this very House I demanded a discussion on the pending border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra; with a sense of national perspective, however, I agreed to withdraw that motion in the hope that the Government will come forward with a solution to the problem so that the fratricidal war between the people of Mysore and the people of Karnataka can be ended. But, they are sitting on the fence; they are not solving the problem. As a result of that, more tensions are taking place.

Sir, as a socialist, I would condemn every atrocity committed anywhere. Atrocities are committed in the Mysore State on the linguistic minorities who are marathi-speaking minorities; also atrocities are committed against the non-marathi linguistic minorities in Maharashtra. Therefore, in that context, those of us who have the secular outlook and social outlook, should always condemn any atrocity committed against the linguistic minorities. But, unfortunately, nothing is being done to put an end to these atrocities and to put an end to the root cause of the border dispute. As a result of that, a lot of linguistic tensions are taking place. I shall take this opportunity to clarify one important aspect.

In the capital of Maharashtra, linguistic tensions have developed and some of us have made allegations that the problems of law and order are not being tackled by the Government in an adequate manner. We found that some of the hawkers in the city of Bombay who do not belong to the marathi-speaking area were being mercilessly beaten. Those who held demonstrations were mercilessly beaten by the police. Firstly we requested our State Government to institute an inquiry. The Chief Minister of the State refused to institute an inquiry. I demanded then that the Centre should intervene to the extent of appointing a Parliamentary Committee, to have a probe into the attitude of the police.

15 hrs.

This was misunderstood. And the pratagonists of *Shiv Sena* had carried a campaign. All of us had condemned the atrocities. They wanted separation of Bombay from Maharashtra.

I want to utilise this platform to make it clear that those who committed the atrocities on the linguistic minorities in Bombay are not the majority of the people. All of us including myself and my party never wanted Bombay to come under the Central regime. We have made it clear that the people of Maharashtra had fought for the creation of Samyukt Maharashtra with their sweat and blood and we will not allow any problem to create a barrier between Bombay and Maharashtra. We want Bombay to be a part of Maharashtra. It is not only my feeling, but even the Malayalam-speaking people in the city of Bombay have never demanded that Bombay should be separated from Maharashtra. The Malayalam-speaking people of Bombay had participated in the movement for the creation of Samyukt Maharashtra. They went with us to jail and they participated in the daily satyagraha and they participated in the demonstrations Therefore, it is very futile and wrong to allege that the Malayalam-speaking people of Bombay want separation of Bombay from Maharashtra. They do not want it. But there are a few industrialists who want to take advantage of these tensions and demand that Bombay should be a Centrally administered area. I take this opportunity to demand that under no circumstances can Bombay be separated from Maharashtra. There was a leader in this country who said that so long as the sun and moon are there in the sky, Bombay will never be a part of Maharashtra. In the same tone, I want to say that so long as the moon and the sun are there, Bombay can never be separated from Maharashtra. But atrocities on minorities have to be checked, and I am very sorry to say that under this regime of the Congress Party, the rights and privileges of the minorities, whether they are communal or linguistic minorities, have not been protected and that is a challenge to secularism. I am sorry that the President has not taken any note of that in his Address.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore): The President's Address has realitically touched upon the main events that have taken place in our country and the world. It gives an objective assessment. The President has touched upon the important events, the challenges and the difficulties that the country and the world have been facing.

In the very first paragraph, he has expressed concern about the situation in the country and point by point he has dealt with all the questions facing the country. In the last or concluding paragraph, he has appealed to the nation to face the challenges. When the nation is facing a critical situation, it is the duty of every citizen and every party to co-operate together and try to avert the crisis. He has appealed to all parties. But I am surprised that some Members of the Opposition, especially professors and research scholars who are expected to be very much restrained in their expression and very much sober and balanced in their views, should have outright condemned the President's Address as dull, drab and so on. Especially my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar said that it was not worth reading.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): That is his characteristic. He always says like that, but he does not mean it.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: I do not have much time, otherwise, I would have referred to all the points mentioned in the President's Address. Mr. Mavalankar claimed that Gandhiji was essentially a Gujarati, and Gujarat could claim him....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I never said that. I never meant that, I never said that nor did I mean that.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: Gandhiji belonged to the whole world.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I said that he even belonged to eternity.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: I had heard his speech....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let him read my speech again.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: Of course, he belongs to the world and he belongs to the country, but essentially he belongs to Gujarat....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: He is putting into my mouth something which I had not said. He may criticise, but he should not put something into my mouth which I have not said.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: It is the greatest blot on Gandhism and Gandhiji that Gujarat where he spent the most part of his life and where he started his *ashram* and carried on so many experiments on non-violence and *satyagraha* etc. should indulge in such violence, we find old leaders who were brought up and trained under Gandhiji keeping silent over all this. All of them including the respected old leader, Shri Morarji Desai I do not say Shri Mavalankar is an old leader. He is a youngster who has just come up. I am referring to the old leaders who had worked under Gandhiji. Shri Mavalankar was recently born; perhaps when we began our movement he was not born.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is not crime I was also not born then.

SHRI K. K SHETTY: What I want to impress on the House is that none of these people went on a hunger strike or a fast unto death as Gandhiji used to do in such situations Several old leaders including Sarvodaya leaders kept Silent when violence took place.

Shri Mavalankar, I am sorry to say, spoke in hyperboles about police atrocities. Are the police drunken people let loose on the public? They are Gujaratis themselves; most of the police men are Gujaratis. Were there not responsible officers to give them directions? Will any policeman act unilaterally and harass people, oppress the people, beat them up or fire on them without any not violence anywhere in the country?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Have you gone and seen the problem?

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: We have read reports. Law and order should be maintained. This is the first duty of any government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It is not law and order; it is a food problem.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: When there is burning of shops, buildings, houses, offices, university buildings, is the police to keep quiet? Should there not be law and order? That is what I want to stress.

There was not a single old Gandhian there, a State very famous for old Gandhians and Sarvodaya leaders, who intervened They did not protest They did not raise a little finger. They did not threaten to go on fast as Gandhiji would have done.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: We have been protesting loudly against many things. He is talking without information.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: Being an old Gandhian, I did not interrupt him.

I am surprised, shocked, that there was no protest from them.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you hear the bell? You should conclude now You have taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI K. K SHETTY: I will conclude by this observation From my point of view, the President's Address contains....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Spelling mistakes.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: This is a most disrespectful way of referring to the President's Address. This is something most irresponsible. They have

become used to it. This sort of irresponsible behaviour is most unparliamentary and unbecoming of a member. But he is indulging day in and day out in this sort of remarks and interruptions... (*Interruptions*). What does he mean by 'spelling mistakes?'. I was provoked by this remark of his.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Krishna Kumari.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: I shall finish in two minutes, Sir. There were interruptions and every uncharitable remarks by the young Members who ought to know better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are feeding grist to their mill.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY: So, I say that the President's Address contains all the salient points and all the warnings. Mr. Dandavate criticised the Government for saying that it is a world trend. Today, anything happening in any part of the world will always have its reaction on any country. Therefore, in every way possible we are facing the crisis, the challenge, in the country and in the world. We have all to co-operate together and face the challenges and try to overcome the critical situation the country is confronted with.

It is right that in the last paragraph of his Address the President has appealed to all the parties, all the citizens of the country, to work together and co-operate and face the challenge and get over this difficult situation.

श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी (जोधपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहती हूं जिन का उल्लेख मैं ने अपने संशोधनों में भी किया है ।

आज हम कठिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहे हैं। चारों ओर अभाव, अकाल और अशांति का बोलबाला है । आर्थिक संकट स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहा है। जनता जिन कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रही है, वह साधारण नहीं है । जनता में असन्तोष की लहर फैलती जा रही है । कहा जाता है कि बहुत सी कठिनाइयां लोगों की अपनी बनाई हुई हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर जमाखोरी और मुनाफ़ाखोरी। लेकिन राजदण्ड सरकार के हाथ में । और ऐसे लोगों को दण्ड देना सरकार का काम है । इस लिए इस का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार पर आ जाता है । सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण पर राष्ट्रीयकरण करती जा रही है, परन्तु उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जब तक प्रशासन तंत्र में भ्रष्ट लोग होंगे, सरकार को सफलता कैसे मिल सकती है । सरकार अपने भ्रष्ट और अवसरवादी राजनीतिज्ञों को निकाल बाहर करने में विफल रही है ।

आज से लगभग दो वर्ष पहले जनता ने सरकार को स्पष्ट बहुमत दिया था। यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य ही है कि सरकार इस अवसर का पूरा उपयोग न कर सकी और लोगों का जीवन स्तर जहां का तहां है और गरीबी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । आवश्यक वस्तुओं की क़ीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है और गरीब लोगों के लिए दोनों समय भोजन प्राप्त करना भी एक समस्या बन गई है । बेरोजगारी एक भयानक समस्या है और लोगों के मन में संदेह होना स्वाभाविक है कि क्या वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट में भारत में प्रजातंत्र रह पायेगा ?

गुजरात की घटनाओं से सरकार की आंखें खुल जानी चाहिये । यदि सरकार बढ़ती हुई क़ीमतों पर नियंत्रण न कर पाई

[श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी]

तो सारे देश में अशांति फैलने का भय है । जब लोगों को खाने के लिये रोटी न मिलेगी तो वे क्या करेंगे ।

"भूखे भजन न होय गोपाला ।" लोगों को भूख लगने पर रोटी की आवश्यकता होती है । केवल भाषण से लोगों के पेट नहीं भर सकते और न ही ऐसे वातावरण में "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे का कुछ महत्व है । ये सब हमारे लिये चुनौतियां हैं, इन से सबक लेना हमारा काम है ।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि आने वाले वर्ष में भगवान हमारी सहायता करेगा और देश में अच्छी वर्षा और अच्छी उपज होगी । मेरा सरकार के सुझाव है—ऐसे समय में सरकार को कठिन समय के लिये अन्न का स्टाक जमा करने का भरसक प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पश्चिमी राजस्थान में है । वहां के लोगों की हालत बड़ी ही निराशाजनक और गम्भीर है । इस लिए मेरा कर्त्तव्य है कि वहां के लोगों की मुसीबत को सदन के सामने रखूं—

1. पिछले दिनों जब देश में कोयले का अभाव रहा, तो जोधपुर के लोगों पर शायद इसका सब से ज्यादा प्रभाव पड़ा, क्योंकि जोधपुर रेलवे लाइन के बिल्कुल अन्त में है । बहुत सी रेल गाड़ियां जोधपुर के लिये रद्द कर दी गईं । इस कारण वहां पर कोयले का स्टाक भी [illegible] ।

2. जोधपुर में एक स्कूटर और एक ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी जिसका सरकार ने बहुत पहले आश्वासन दिया था, अभी तक उस का अस्तित्व अन्धकार में है । जिस समय राज्यों का विलय हुआ था, सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हर प्रदेश को समान रूप से प्रोत्साहन दिया जायगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी आयोजना क्षेत्रीय आधार पर बननी चाहिये और केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार में तालमेल रहना चाहिये ।

3. इस राज्य में अक्सर वर्षा नहीं होती और कभी कभी किसानों को बिना किसी उपज के ही भूमि का लगान देना पड़ता है । किसानों को पूरे वर्ष का काम नहीं मिल पाता है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से अपील करती हूं कि कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये जांय जिस से इस प्रदेश में कुछ मौसमी रोजगार की क्षमता और सम्भावना पैदा हो सके और जनता भूखों मरने से बच सके । पूर्ण बेरोजगारी के साथ साथ, अर्ध बेरोजगारी तथा मौसमी बेरोजगारी की समस्यायें भी बहुत गम्भीर हैं । रोजगार सुविधाओं के अभाव में मानवीय साधन व्यर्थ जा रहे हैं और दुर्भाग्यवश यह एक ऐसा साधन है जो देश में उपलब्ध है।

4. देश को आजाद हुये 26 वर्ष हो गये लेकिन बड़े खेद की बात है कि अभी भी राजस्थान में लोगों को पीने का पानी प्राप्त करने के लिये तपती धूप में 3-4 मील जाना पड़ता है । आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में नहरें और ट्यूब वैल इस प्रदेश में अवश्य लगाये जा सकते हैं ।

5. गांवों में कुटीर उद्योगों के लिये छोटे छोटे प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने चाहियें । ग्रामवासियों को ऐसी कलाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिये जिनके लिये वहां संसाधन उपलब्ध हों, जैसे ऊनी कालीन, कम्बल, दरियां, चटाईयां, मिट्टी की वस्तुएं, लकड़ी का सामान और खिलौने, मिट्टी के

बर्तन, चमड़े और जरी की कढ़ाई, कपड़ों की रंगाई व छपाई, शिला लेखन, आदि। अन्य उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त हमारा लौह उद्योग भी समाप्त होता जा रहा है—सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

6. खाद्यान की देश में कमी है। कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। राजस्थान में जहां पहले एक व्यक्ति को राशन में 8 किलो अनाज मिलता था अब केवल 3 किलो अनाज एक माह में मिलता है। बड़े दुख की बात है कि लोगों को आवश्यक खाद्य सामग्री भी चोर बाजार से लेनी पड़ रही है।

अन्त में मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि मैंने समस्याओं के जो समाधान सुझायें हैं, और जो समस्यायें मैंने पेश की हैं वे निर्दलीय रूप में रखी हैं। मेरा सबंध किसी पार्टी विशेष के विचारों से नहीं है। मेरा उद्देश्य देश की चहुमुखी विकास है जिस से देशवासियों के दुख-दर्द दूर हो सके और इसके लिये हम सबको आपसी झगड़ों को भुलाकर मिलकर काम करना होगा। यदि हर देश वासी चाहे वह किसान है मजदूर है या नेता है, अपना उत्तरदायित्व भली प्रकार से निभाये तो देश की प्रगति सुनिश्चित है। मुझे भय है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आने वाली पीढ़ी यह कहे कि हमने प्रजातन्त्र बचाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया और हम देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करते रहें। केवल एक दूसरे पर छीटाकसी करने से लोगों के पेट नहीं भर सकते। जब तक किसी भी क्षेत्र में लोगों में आपस में सद्भावना और सहयोग का अभाव रहेगा तब तक देश प्रगति कैसे कर सकता है। आज आवश्यकता है इस बात की है कि हर भारतवासी यह महसूस करे कि यह देश मेरा है, देश की प्रगति मेरी प्रगति है, तभी देश दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी प्रगति कर सकता है यदि देश के 55 करोड़ आदमी कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर पूर्ण रूपेण काम करें तभी हमारे सपने साकार हो सकते है और भारत हमारे सपनों का भारत बन सकता है।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Right at the beginning I should like to say that some of our colleagues, whether rightly or wrongly, have chosen to give certain strange adjectives to the President's Address. Some of them have termed it as inadequate. In my opinion if one is to make an objective analysis of the President's Address one will come to the conclusion that it was an honest and sincere attempt to analyse the problems which the nation faced today. It also gives an indication of the approach to be adopted by the people of this country irrespective of the strata of society to which they belong, to solve the problems, whether economic or political.

I would like to mention that a lot of time has been spent during this debate, analysing the causes and factors which have led us to this grave economic crisis today, and some suggestions have also been made as to what steps the Government should have taken to overcome this economic crisis. My only complaint is that very little has been said about the role that can be played by the individual to strengthen the hands of not only the Government but also the other agencies which contribute towards the increased production of various items in this country.

There has been a good deal of talk about the shortfall in foodgrains and the defects in the public distribution of foodgrains. There is no denying the fact that due to various factors there has been marginal shortfall in the production of foodgrains. Even though my colleagues from the opposition have referred to the artificial scarcity, the main factor responsible for defective or inadequate public distribution is the reduction in procurement. But here we have to remember that this is not a Government which is running a police State; this is a democratic government. So, it has to take steps, keeping in view the basic democratic principles. This Government, which is

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

elected by the people, which is working for the people, cannot adopt those measures by which any producer, whether he is a farmer or a small factory owner or the producer of a consumer article, can be forced in a way which will go against the basic rights given to the citizen under the Constitution So, there will naturally be a lot of difficulties in the way of procurement, whether it be foodgrains or other consumer goods.

It has also been asked whether it is not possible for the Government to nationalise all those units which produce consumer goods I am one of those who has always been saying that the Government should take over all those units when the time is ripe, when the Government is in a position to take over and run those units. But before we nationalise any unit we must make it doubly sure that we have got the right type of properly trained personnel with us to run that particular unit to its fullest capacity and improve production.

Now I would like to turn to another field, about which very little has been said, and that is our achievement in the international relations Apart from other factors durable peace in the Indian sub-continent is the most important thing for increasing production. It is quite clear that some of the problems which we are facing today are the outcome or the off shoot of the 1971 war which was forced on this country by Pakistan. While I would not like to repeat past events, all the same, I would like to say that the policy initiated by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, before the war, during the war and after the war to establish a durable peace in this sub-continent has paid its dividend. Only the other day Pakistan recongnised Bangladesh, which is a matter for rejoicing. India was the first country, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to recognise Bangladesh to point the path which this universe should take. As far as Bangladesh is concerned, today it has proved right, with the recognition of it by Pakistan.

As has been mentioned in the President's Address, and also indicated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan during the last two or three days I hope that a tripartite conference of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan at some level will be held very soon to make a sincere effort to solve the problems which are being faced by the three countries today.

Now, it is quite indicative, coming to the policy which India has pursued during the last few years towards Pakistan and the efforts that we have made for a durable peace in this sub-continent, that much still depends upon the attitude and approach that the Prime Minister of Pakistan adopts. But I am quite confident that the atmosphere and the conditions prevailing in Pakistan and around Pakistan, the attitude of the Pakistani leadership, will be more positive, that they will be more responsive and they will adopt more constructive attitude to solve the problems which this sub-continent is facing today.

One of the off-shoors of the last 1971 war with Pakistan is the question of the refugees of Chhamb area. Time and again, I have been trying to focus the attention of this august House about their problems. I want to draw the attention of the Government and urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for their proper rehabilitation. During the last war, the people of this area made the maximum sacrifice. When the line of actual control was drawn up and decided upon between the representatives of India and Pakistan, unfortunately, the area in which they were living before the last war was handed over to Pakistan. It is the entire, the sole, responsibility of the Central Government to make available all kinds of facilities for their proper rehabilitation.

I would also like to mention that during the last year or so the political atmosphere and other conditions in Jammu and Kashmir State have improved to a great extent. This has been possible by the dynamic leadership which the Chief Minister, Syed Mir Qasim, has provided to the State. Another happy factor is the role which Sheikh Abdullah has chosen to play now not only in the State but also in the rest of the country. I welcome the efforts which have been put forward by Sheikh Abdullah to strengthen the secular forces in this country, not only in the State of Jammu and Kashmir but in the rest of the country also.

Here, I would like to point out, let us not confuse the issues in the name of the change that has come about as far as the attitude of Sheikh Abdullah is concerned. I appreciate his efforts for strengthening the secular forces in this country. But when he says that more autonomy should be given to Jammu and Kashmir State, I think, he is trying to confuse the issue The people of Jammu and Kashmir State want autonomy at the equal level, that is, the autonomy which is now being enjoyed by other provinces and States in the country.

SHRI S. A SHAMIM: No.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Your lone voice is not going to count. I represent the people of Jammu and Kashmir.. (*Interruptions*). Howsoever politically powerful he may think himself to be, this is not going to affect the attitude of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have sacrificed much to come into the main-stream of the nation. No. individual can put back the clock. I want to make it absolutely clear.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: He can only make a speech in parliament, and not outside.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: I do not know whether he represents the people or he represents Sheikh Abdullah. I know his past, I know his present, but I do not know his future.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Then he must be a very wise man. He is the mid-wife in Jammu.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: In the end I would like to make a very sincere appeal that, in order to solve the problems, economic or political, which are being faced by the country today, every individual and every party should put his or its mite.

Sir, I support the motion of thanks.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am speaking after a silence of more than 27 months in this hon. House as I feel that the time has come when the political and economic scene has become so volcanic that one feels very anxious about the future and the days through which we shall have to pass. It is, therefore, necessary that I should point out what I think about it to the Government. Whether they attend to it or not is their look-out. But I must also appeal to the country through this hon. House, so that the country fights the anti-democratic forces and restores democracy to its real level. I am very much disturbed because I find that the values which the Congress had laid down and was observing, the democratic traditions, economic values and political integrity, have been cast to the winds by the ruling party and that too in the name of congress itself.

When the President addressed the two Houses, he mentioned that 'the times are very difficult'. I am glad that he has recognised it. It was not even recognised some time back. But he did not suggest any remedies for relief. Of course, I cannot find fault with the President because, while he has delivered the Address, it was prepared by the Cabinet. Therefore, it is the Cabinet to which I must address my remarks. The worst situation is happening in the economic

[Shri Morarji Desai]

field which touches the whole population and more particularly the 40 per cent of the people, an acknowledged even by the President, who live below the poverty-line in this country. Prices are rising so fast from year to year that it is difficult for the poor people to get even one meal a day. People who do not feel the pinch, certainly would not realise it. But I have seen people like that myself in the course of my travels through the country. Even during the election tour that I have had to undertake in UP I have seen abject poverty in several areas....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): You did not see it before.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not as much as I see it now. There is no poverty for my friends who are sitting over there because they are making the most out of these chaotic conditions....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): It must be worse for you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I was also not speaking in this hon. House for the last 27 months because I know the spirit in which my hon friends opposite take what is said by the Opposition. They specialise in disturbing people when they find something inconvenient. For them that is very democratic, but..

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It may not be worthwhile to learn democracy from you.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know what you will learn. You will learn soon at your cost. Events are fast moving and you will realise what you are getting. It is very easy to create a disturbance from a safe position of Government for the Opposition because it is weak....

AN HON. MEMBER: As in Gujarat.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In Gujarat what is happening? If that does not teach a lesson to my friends, I do not know what will teach them. I will come to it later on.

The prices as they are rising for the last four years are phenomenal and one does not know where it will lead us to. And whose fault is it? When we say that it is the Government's wrong policies which are responsible for it, the Government say that all this is due to the fact that it is a world phenomenon. What is the world phenomenon? In the international world, in the well-to-do countries prices are rising, but they do not rise beyond 5 to 7 per cent in a year, while their annual incomes are rising by more than 10 per cent. How will, therefore, the price-rise, pinch them? But what happens here? Not only the prices are rising by more than 100 per cent but the incomes are not only not increasing for the bulk of our people but incomes are decreasing, specially for the people who are below the poverty line.

Unemployment is increasing even according to the Government's records and the Government's records themselves show that unemployment amongst the educated has increased by 75 per cent in the last two years. These are not my figures. And, when that happens, a callous attitude is taken towards them by saying that these are world phenomena. How is it a world phenomenon? When that does not catch, it was said that the year 1972 was the worst scarcity year during the last 100 years. This is also far from the truth, to say the least, if we look at the figures of production in 1972-73, that is, those two years and the previous years when there was greater scarcity. Take the years 1965-66. The production of food crops in 1965 was 72 million tonnes and in 1966 it was 74 million tonnes. On the whole, therefore, it was 146 million tonnes for two years. What was the production in these two years of 1972 and 1973? It is 200 crores and more. How can there be a comparison bet-

ween these two figures? And yet, what happened in 1965-66? Nobody got less than 8 kilos per day per month, in those two years. (*Interruptions*). These figures are in millions of tonnes. I hope they are agitated but they do not seem to have any feeling of agitation. There is so much callousness all around that even all this misery does not move them and they think that it is a time good enough for going at the opposition in such matters. They would certainly like to help, but how are they to help? You say, all suggestions given by them are really crude and are not acceptable at all. It is so difficult in a democracy when the ruling party does not show any courtesy to the opposition which is so fundamental in a democracy. I can quite understand that all suggestions of the opposition cannot be accepted by the Government and may not be accepted. Nobody will quarrel with it but at any rate courtesy and respect must be shown to what the opposition says. But instead of that everything is laid at the doors of the opposition. Even in the matter of prices the opposition is being blamed, that the opposition's agitation is responsible for it. How does the opposition raise the prices? I don't understand that. And, what is the opposition to do when the prices are rising; are we not to point it out? Then what are we for? Now, this is what is not realised by those who are in charge of the Government.

And, there is no chance of prices coming down as long as this Government is in office. I have no doubt about it in my mind, because their policies are such. Even the Economic Survey which has been laid on the Table of the House yesterday, shows no remedy, no hope for this year, no certainty for it. I do not understand why they are so helpless. The remedy is very clear, because, the causes are very clear for rising prices. In spite of there being enough food in this country there is scarcity felt everywhere. I say that there is enough foodgrain in the country. Why do I say that? Because, in 1965-66, in these two years, we had produced only 146 million tonnes of foodgrains and by importing only about 15 million tonnes in those two years, with 160 million tonnes, we could feed all the people without any difficulty and everybody getting not less than 8 kilos per month. What is the difficulty in giving full supply to everybody, more than even 8 kilos, when there has been more than 200 million tonnes produced in two years, and in the previous year, it was 108 million tonnes in one year? Therefore, it is mismanagement and wrong policies which are responsible, which have created an artificial scarcity. And it is this which the Government ought to take into account and correct and take corrective measures.

But instead of doing this, fault is found either with the season or with international conditions. And if nothing else is available then the opposition is a good peg to hang everything on! But even worse than that, the Government finds fault with the administration, saying, the administrative machinery is wrong or ineffective and therefore this is happening. Who is responsible for the administrative machinery? Is not the cabinet responsible for it? Under whose orders do they work? And if they are not efficient enough to manage their administrative machinery what business have they to run the Government? What business have they to remain in Government? If they are self-respecting they ought to go out and give place to other people who can manage it. Or, else, manage it all right. Who comes in their way in managing the administration? But, they don't want to do it.

Instead of that, they try to take action against the Judiciary and three seniormost judges are superseded in the Supreme Court, thereby

[Shri Morarji Desai]

trying to make them subservient to the Executive. Now, this is an assault on the Constitution itself and on Democracy. Production on all fronts is almost at a standstill or is very static. It is not increasing. That is why also things are less available. When money circulation goes up and up, prices are bound to go up. They can never come down. When deficit financing goes on increasing from year to year, what else will happen? There may have been deficit financing in the past but it was not of this order at all and nowhere near it. Now it is mounting by leaps and bounds. Therefore, money circulation has increased beyond limits. Whereas the money circulation was Rs. 5,000 crores by 1969, in the next four years, it has increased by about Rs. 4800 crores—in only four years. What will happen? The prices are bound to go up. The prices are shown to have risen by 22 per cent to 30 per cent in two years But take the ordinary *sarsu* oil which is used by the Common man in U P. It used to be Rs. 4 a kilo in 1971 and now it is Rs. 13 per kilo. It has gone up by 300 per cent. When we come to *dal*, its prices too has gone up a great deal. The prices of vegetables are also increasing everyday or every week. Take tomatoes. They were available for Rs. 4 a kilo in Delhi or in Bombay Their prices are rising like this every day What can the people do? The only thing left to them is to die and to disappear. Instead of poverty disappearing, the poor people are disappearing. Well, if that is what the Government wants, I think it has achieved this very successfully;

Therefore, the Government has to do something about the inflation. This happens because deficit financing goes on increasing. Why cannot you give it up? It is said that because of security, the expenses have to be incurred. The defence expenditure has to be incurred. At the same time, scarcity has also got to be tackled. That money is misutilised and fifty per cent of it is swallowed by those who manage the scarcity operations. How can you have money for any other purpose" In the same way, in the matter of defence expenditure, nobody would say that the defence expenditure should be cut down so that the defence is weakened. But, there is great scope for economy even in defence expenditure. I have no doubt that Rs 200 crores can be economised even after strengthening the defence more than what it is to-day Because, there is so much of corruption allround wherever you go, and if that corruption disappears, there will be a lot of economy achieved and the money circulation too will go down.

Government seems to be going fast towards increasing the money circulation from year to year. I do not know what picture will be presented this year in the budget after two days. I am quite sure that the deficit has mounted up much more than what was calculated. We read from the papers the other day that Rs. 1000 crores will be in deficit in the first nine months of the year I do not know what the facts are because these are figures published in papers. It will be a terrific thing when we see the budget after two days. But, what is the remedy for it? The remedy is to give deficit financing and practise economy. Economy can be practised in several areas. I do not want to take much more time over it because I have little time at my disposal.

Unless incentives are given for production by allowing the initiative to those who produce, I do not think production can be increased. At the same time, the cost of production also must be decreased. Unless the costs of production are decreased, there can be no remedy for tackling the prices properly as it should be done.

Corruption is becoming the only commodity which is not scarce. Everything else is scarce but corruption is not scarce. It is getting more and more and more everyday. In all fields it is now encroaching, practically, if I may say so. Even on the political side, corruption is prevailing. The way the office of the Governor is utilised is something terrible. In Orissa, the Ministry disappeared, and the Opposition had a majority but they were not allowed to form government and President's rule was established When they went to court, the High Court said that they had no jurisdiction in the matter but they did record a finding that it was misuse of his powers by the Governor for which the High Court had no remedy. If after such a distinct finding by the High Court, the Governor goes on merrily, whose fault is it? It is the fault of the people who appoint him and control him? But they are utilising him only as an instrument, and this is what is being done for the institution of Governors and even the President, if I may say so, because the President is made to say whatever he does not want to say.

The other day, the Presdient said in a speech that food scarcity including the food problem was due to corrupt and inefficient method of distribution by Government. But he does not say that in the President's Address because he is not allowed to say so. But I do not know why he was allowed to say so before. I do not understand this kind of functioning of Government, which had never happened before, at any rate, in the past.

The corruption in the economic field is something terrible. It has left all limits. I had never seen this kind of corruption even in the British period. That is the kind of corruption which is going on everywhere. There is not one thing which can be done without paying money by the ordinary person, except of course by those who are connected with Ministers or with Congress MPs who can get those things done easily as they want to be done. But all others have got just to pay money in order to get things done.

Railway travel has become difficult The other day, a Sarvodaya worker said that he was coming from Kanpur and he could not get a ticket in third class with reservation unless he paid money and he had to pay money, he said. I am very sorry if he had paid money; he should not have travelled. Somebody at least should resist. But this is the state of the country in which people become weak. Whose faut is it? Is it not the duty of Government to reduce corruption? Is it not the duty of Government to see that corruption is reduced to a minimum? I can understand if corruption does not disappear completely, but it is bound to go down and down if constant efforts are made, then alone there will be integrity coming into the administration and also efficiency; otherwise, it cannot. come. But instead of doing that, lakhs and lakhs of rupees amounting to crores are being collected by Ministers for party purposes, and if they are collected for party purposes and spent in elections as they have been spent, as they had never been spent in the past by the Congress at any time, and all this is done in the name of the Congress, corruption is made rampant. If this happens at the Ministerial level, how can the administration remain free from it? The administration will behave as the ministry will behave. Therefore, the whole disease lies at the root and this is what is required to be remedied.

I now come to the question of Gujarat which has been very casually mentioned in the President's Address, which also shows what indifference is there in the Government to what is happening in Gujarat.—Only one line is, mentioned there that, President's rule has been established in Gujarat. But why was it established? What is happening? That is not men-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tioned at all. I am very sorry that violence has sprung up also in Gujarat where it was the least expected. But what is the cause of that violence? Violence did not take place in the beginning. It was a spontaneous movement by the students and the young people, joined later on by all other sections of the people against corruption and against non-availability of foodgrains. If only two kilos per head per month are given in ration shops, what are the people to do from day to day? This is what has created a revolt in Gujarat, because the Gujarat people had never seen such corruption before the ruling party came into power in Gujarat. That is why this is happening (*Laughter*). They can laugh at themselves. It is they whom I am referring to because all of them are not free from it. They can laugh it out. They are bound to because that is the only way left to laugh it out. But please remember, he laughs best who laughs last. I am quite sure the time would soon come when they will not be able to show their faces to their own people, to their own constituents. I have no doubt about it.

This is what is happening in Gujarat. This is what I am worried about. I do not like it. I have gone there and I have spoken against violence. I have said that there should be no violence because violence is not the remedy for it. But when people see that they have either got to put up with that Government or take to a remedy which is available to them, and when the Government goes on committing atrocities on harmless people, what else can happen? I have gone there and seen things for myself. I have made enquiries and I found that out of 54 people who have been shot down, not less than 30 people have been completely innocent who had nothing to do with any movement or anything. They have been shot down in cold blood. The police have gone into the houses of people (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why were 105 people shot down in Bombay? What was that? Mercy killing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will tell you about that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is very easy to talk like this now.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said that not one innocent man had died amongst those 105 in Bombay. They were all people who were killed by bullets when they were actually looting or killing people, not otherwise. Also let them remember that whatever I did, the whole violence disappeared in two and a half days. But what are they doing? They are killing people and violence has gone on for the last six weeks They are not even efficient in doing what they should do.

I know that Government has to govern. I would support a Government which shoots down people who loot or commit dacoities or murders Let them be shot down. I will support them for it. But what is the meaning of shooting down people who are on the street trying to buy something? One man was flying a kite on a roof. He was shot down in the inside street. I have seen all that.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Why should he fly a kite?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Flying kite is a crime! I have gone there, seen it and verified it. He was killed in such a manner that his skull was broken and stuck at the wall and some hair is still sticking there. I have seen it there.

This is how atrocities are committed. Policemen have gone into the houses of people on the second floor, taken people out of their beds and beaten them. A women's procession which was completely non-violent and peaceful, was broken up by dragging women by their hair. When this thing happens, what else is going to happen?

Therefore, now the whole people of Gujarat are in revolt. What is one to do about it? One does not see when this Government is going to wake up. President's rule has been established. The Assembly has not been broken up, not been dissolved, and elections are not ordered. The demand of the people is that such a corrupt Government and such a corrupt party cannot be allowed to run the government any longer; therefore, let the Assembly be dissolved and let there be fresh elections. If you do that, there will immediately be quiet in Gujarat, absolutely. I have no doubt about it. That can happen without anybody's doing anything. There will be complete peace there, provided this is done. But they will have to do it. I have no doubt about it. The sooner they do it, the better it is for them. If they do not do it, then they will have to disappear themselves. I have no doubt about that.

I do not want to take up any further time from you.

16 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened yesterday and today with very keen interest to the speeches that have been made from the Opposition Benches. Many of them have been critical; many of them have been hypercritical; and many of them, I am afraid, have verged on the hypocritical. But the point is that the crisis through which the nation today is passing is really too deep a crisis simply to be looked upon as another forum for making a debating point or for trying to take off a certain point or to make a point against the Government. There is no doubt that what the nation today is looking for in this House is a new lead. This House is not only a debating society; it has to focus all the aspirations of the people of India, who have elected all of us who are here, and therefore, it is incumbent upon us to give a new lead to this nation at this time.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the *Chair*].

Sir, the crisis through which we have seen—and I do not only refer to the economic crisis—is in fact international. The whole world today is in the midst of a major crisis. To name just three countries: China, for example, is pn the verge of another cultural revolution. The United States has reached a situation where the political system seems to be on the verge of a total collapse. Great Britain, the Mother of Parliaments, is in a situation today where they are down to a three-day week and there is a crisis.

The point I am making is that India certainly is going through a crisis. It is a crisis of many dimensions. There is the economic aspect. Certainly nobody can deny it, and I would say that not only do we not deny it but we have very clearly posed the situation in the *Economic Survey* that has been placed on the Table of the House. I strongly repudiate the suggestion that Government is either cal ous or is in anyway unresponsive to the people. We are aware of the grave economic crisis that we are facing.

But, Sir, it is also true, despite what the Opposition people may say, that to a large extent the factors behind the economic crisis have been totally outside our control. It is not necessary for me to go into this at length. I am sure there will be other occasions; apart from the President's Address, there will be the budget; there will be a debate on the Plan, but may I point out that over the last two or three years, as the President has mentioned, there have been unprecedented and unpredictable developments. Drought, for example. May I say with due respect to Shri Morarji Desai who is a very senior Member and who entered politics long before I was born—I should give him the courtesy and consideration that he quite rightly demanded—even if he had been the Finance Minister, I do not think he could have prevented

[Dr. Karan Singh]

the drought. Even if he had been the Finance Minister, when one crore of refugees came to this country, would he have turned round and said that we want to save money and we will not feed them? Even if he had been the Finance Minister, do you think that when the war came and we had to spend crores upon crores of rupees to safeguard our integrity, he would not have spent it? (*Interruptions*) We have listened to him with great respect. The point I am making is that many of the factors that are responsible for the economic crisis today are beyond our control.

There was mention of international prices The hon. House knows how the increase in oil prices or the increase in the price of other commodities has totally upset our fifth five year plan calculations. So, the point that I am making is that we are fully aware of this crisis. We are facing it. This is not a party matter. This is a national issue, and this is an issue upon which all of us combined have to meet and have to seek a solution. It is no use simply trying to put the blame upon the Government. This is a national matter. But, I will say this, bandhs, gheraos, strikes, lock-outs and sabotage—do we not realise that all this sort of activities will bring to a total standstill the economic mechanism in this country? Who is going to really bear the brunt of this? It is not the affluent section of society which is going to suffer. It is really the poorer sections of society. Whereas we can welcome constructive criticism and cooperation on the economic front, I would urge that the question of increased production and smooth movement and rational distribution of goods are no longer a party matter; it is a national matter and we have got to work together in this. Even with regard to this problem of economic crisis or the political crisis, I should say that it is something even deeper. I feel that really in a way it is a moral and spiritual crisis.

My charge against the Opposition is not so much that they are trying to discredit the Congress. The Congress party is much more powerful than all these people put together and will remain so. In the last 90 years the Congress party has been through many ups and downs, and after every crisis it has emerged stronger than before. We are not worried about the criticisms of the Congress party, because we know that with all its failings and weaknesses the Congress party is much more deeply rooted to the soil than the other parties. My charge against them is also not for the unedifying attacks, personal attacks that have been made upon the Prime Minister if not in the House, elsewhere. What the Prime Minister has been able to achieve by her leadership in 1969 and 1971 has assured her a honoured place in the history of the nation and none of them will be able to change that. We are also confident that she will continue and she is the only person who can rise to the occasion and again give a new lead to this country That is not our prob'em. My charge is not this

My charge is this. There has been a concerted attempt by the Opposition parties to sedulously propagate defeatism, doubt and despair for petty political purposes In the final analysis it does not really make much difference which party wins the election. Once again I am sure we are going to win and you will see when the results start coming out. Somebody may win here and somebody may lose there, but the only point is what happens to the people of India? Are we going to destroy the fabric of national unity? Are we going to destroy those princip'es of secularism, socialism and democracy that are enshrined in our Constitution? If these foundations are weakened, I submit that India gets weakened. It is not a question of one party or the other party, it is the question of fundamental basis upon which this nation is built.

I listened with great attention to the speech made by Prof. Mavalankar. He is an intellectual and a political scientist. I am also a student of politics to some extent. He has mentioned the terrible events that have taken place in Gujarat. There is no doubt that what happened in Gujarat is a national tragedy. It does not concern the people of Gujarat alone. It is a matter of concern for every Indian regardless of where he comes from, whether from Kashmir or from Kerala.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why has not Mr. Dikshit or the Prime Minister gone there?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not arguing about the question of dissolution and so on. I am sure the Prime Minister will take the correct decision at the correct time and she will in her reply deal with this matter. I was only submitting the broader implications of this matter. Are we suggesting that the parliamentary norms and parliamentary institutions in this country have become irrelevant?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Yes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: If we suggest that, as Mr. Shamim very facilely said, we will have to think of the consequences. Do you realise that once you accept a situation in which parliamentary norms and parliamentary institutions no longer have any relevance, you are creating conditions in the country where the very foundations, upon which the Constitution is based, by which we are all sitting in this House, are weakened and destroyed. Sir, a totalitarian government may be more efficient in shooting down people; I accept that. But the point is this: is that the sort of situation that we want to develop in this country? I would very deeply urge my friends on the other side to please consider this matter. Where will political legitimacy come from in this country, if it does not come from the people? What are those modes through which political legitimacy would come? Are we going to accept a situation in which a situation can immediately be created in any State where the whole political and parliamentary process becomes irrelevant. This, I feel, is not a party matter. This is a matter over which everybody sitting in this House will have to ponder, because when we came into this House we have taken a pledge on the Constitution, and so we must ponder over where the situation is leading us.

The youth in this country is certainly restive. There is credibility gap. I am not sure how many of the hon. Members, particularly of the older generation, are aware of the terrible credibility gap that is developing between the youth and other sections of the community. It is a terrifying phenomena. The young people in this country are beginning to lose any interest in the whole system of parliamentary democracy; they are beginning to get alienated Again, it is not a question of fault finding. I am trying to bring to your notice this phenomenon which is getting more and more deep-rooted. If that happens, if the whole generation gets alienated from its roots, the situation is going to be extremely difficult.

The younger generations are sound at heart. I have absolutely no doubt about it. I would like to narrate an incident which took place only the other day, about two days ago. As you know, some young doctors are fasting in front of my house. When I left my house in the morning I went up to them and asked "how is it that you come to my house only during a birthday? Last time you came to me when it was the birthday of one of my children, a boy. Today happens to be the birthday of my daughter." Then I went out. When I returned in the afternoon, I had a message from them

[Dr. Karan Singh]

that they want to come and give a birthday card to my daughter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you kindly mention the date so that we could also make a note of it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I invited them in. They all come in. There was a birthday cake and we distributed it among those who were present. Of course, the hunger-strikers did not eat anything; let me put it clear on record!

So, the point I am making is this. If there is a proper approach to the youth, they will respond. There may be differences of opinion; that is a different matter. I am not worried about the difference of opinion. In any democracy there are bound to be differences of opinion. But if there is total alienation between the generations, then it is something which is very serious.

I find that my good friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, is not present in the House. What sort of example are we setting to the youth when the hon. Members of this House *gherao* the President when he comes to address the Members of Parliament? If you in that way display lack of faith in parliamentary institutions, what can you expect from the youth? The point is this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We cannot defend that. But what business had your partymen to act as the policemen or security officers?

DR. KARAN SINGH: If the hon. Members sitting on the other side try to come to this side and approach the Prime Minister in that way, are we not going to defend her?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Prime Minister 'yes'; but not the President.

DR. KARAN SINGH: My point is this. What I am trying to say is that there must certainly be a change. There must be a fundamental structural change in the system. The administrative system, to which Shri Morarji Desai has referred, has to be changed; I am quite clear in my mind. We cannot get the sort of results that we want with the out-moded and rigid system of bureaucracy. In the whole economic field there has to be change. As far as politics is concerned, it has got to be purged of corruption. I entirely agree with everybody who has said that. But I think this attempt to put his label only on one side is entirely wrong. Corruption is a thing which is eating into the vitals of this nation. If this corruption is not got rid of, I may tell you that the whole process of parliamentary government in this country will stand totally discredited. We are second to none in our determination to root out corruption from this country. We are sure that the Prime Minister is going to take a major lead this matter and try and see that the situation is improved.

This is not the only change needed. What is needed, if I may submit, is even deeper than that; it is a change in the value system that we have adopted. The re-introduction of certain spiritual values, if I may use the term, not in a denominational sense, into this country is essential if India is to become great. Here are the Ashoka Lions under which you, Sir, sit. Why was Ashoka great? Because he introduced the spiritual values of the Buddha into the country. Why was Gandhiji great? How was that frail man able to shake the British Empire? Because he was based upon certain spiritual values. It is, therefore, essential that these spiritual values of which we are proud have got to be re-introduced into the body politic of this nation.

These are our concepts which we have given to the entire world. We do not want to import alien ideologies

from abroad. These are our concepts which are able to give the lead to the entire nation. This is what is needed. It is not encouraging violence; it is not encouraging lawlessness; it is not encouraging chaos. What is required is the re-introduction of Indian values, spiritual values, not violence, lawlessness and chaos. It is from chaos that the enemies of India are going to succeed.

May I say with all the emphasis at my command that the enemies of India are not sitting silent. We do not have any enmity against any country. But there are countries which look upon us with enmity. I do not want to go into all that. I have myself lived on the mouth of the volcano all my life. I know what the situation is. I know there are powerful forces, they have got tremendous resources They are now making provocative speeches. They are plotting against India.

May I submit again with all the emphasis at my command that this is the time when we require to stand united. Our brave armed forces are on the borders of this country. We have total faith in them. But I would repeat with all the emphasis and power at my command that the armed forces by themselves cannot defend the country unless we in this country are united.

Let us not forget the history of India down through the centuries. Let us not forget that when we try to spread an atmosphere of weakness, of depression, of fissiparous tendencies, in this country, that is the time when the enemy abroad becomes strong. Let us not forget that. Therefore, I would submit that despite the prophets of doom who have spoken, we have faith in our people. We have got to have faith in the people of India. They are the people who through thick and thin down through the centuries have always sustained the nation. If the leadership has failed, it is the people of this country in whom we must have full faith, who have sustained the nation.

We are now going through a situation in which the whole nation is called upon to make up a vast cooperative effort. We have got to have confidence in our principles; we have got to have confidence in ourselves and, ultimately, we have got to have confidence in the destiny of our great nation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, कुछ जूनियर डाक्टर्स के बारे में भी कहें, उन के लिए इन के मन में बड़ी सहानुभूति है ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अटल जी, आप के इलाज का प्रबन्ध हमने कर रखा है । बाकी जब डिबेट होगी, तब बोलूगा ।

*SHRI A. DURAIRASU (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

At the very outset, I would like to say that the President's Address to a joint session of both the Houses of Parliament has become a monotonous annual ritual without any form or content. Many hon. Members who preceded me referred to the inexorable facts of daily worsening economic situation and the spiralling prices of essential commodities going beyond the reach of the common people. When the people of the country ask for food, this Government has not been able to meet their primary demand. This Government does not stop there. A recent example of this Government's attitude to the demand of the people for adequate supply of food-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Durairasu]

grains at fair prices is well known to all of us in this House. When the people of a State wanted adequate supply of foodgrains at fair prices, when the people of the State rose as one man against the impotent and inefficient State Government, the Central Government imposed the President's rule over the State, but did not improve the foodgrains supply situation. I would like to say with all the force at my command that a solution to the difficult problem faced by the people of the country does not lie in more assurance and hopes thrown about in a speech. We also see the sorry spectacle of such assurances given by the President year after year in his Address not being implemented by the Central Government. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Members of Parliament did not participate in the President's Address mainly because of the reasons I have just now enumerated.

After the assumption of Office in Tamil Nadu, the D.M.K. Government have successfully brought about Green Revolution. By adopting modern scientific methods of agriculture and also with the help of improved varieties of high-yielding seeds, the Tamil Nadu has not only achieved self-sufficiency but also surplus in foodgrains production. The Tamil Nadu Government have supplied foodgrains to many other States at their hour of need. The President in his address has pointed out that the scarcity of essential commodities and interruptions in production and supply have been caused by strikes, bundhs and unrest. I would point out here that the ruling party at the Centre has unashamedly joined hands in one particular State with one political party which spear-heads such violent agitations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति जी, सदन में कोरम नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और सरकार इतना बहुमत लेकर आयी है लेकिन 50 लोग भी यहां पर नहीं रह सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI A. DURAIRASU: The President in his Address has stated that the State Governments should realise the importance of achieving procurement targets. The Central Government could distribute only as much quantity as the State Governments procured and made available to it. On February 9, 1974, while inaugurating a two-day Seminar on "Strategies for rural development", our Hon President stated that despite a bumper year, hopes of improved procurement have not been fulfilled, on the contrary, there were complaints of large-scale withholding of stocks and hoarding I do not know, Sir, whether you will be able to appreciate the difference in approach adopted by the President in a public platform and in his address to the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament During 1973-74, the number of educated unemployed youngmen was of the order of 40 lakhs. The production has not increased in any sector including Agriculture When the President says that the Centre could distribute only what the States procured, I would like to remind you, Sir, that the power of distribution of essential commodities is in the hands of the Central Government and that power is not being used justly and properly. I would give you one example. In Tamil Nadu there are several spinning mills producing yarn. Cotton is also cultivated on a large scale in Tamil Nadu. I am sorry to say that the distribution of yarn produced in Tamil Nadu from the cotton produced in Tamil Nadu is in the hands of the Central Government. Lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu are being deprived of their livelihood To tell the naked truth, they are on the streets now. The

State Government can only remain a silent spectator of the woes of millions of handloom weavers in the State because they do not have the power of distribution of yarn produced in the State. The Opposition Party Members in this House, particularly the Members belonging to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Central Government the pitiable plight of lakhs of handloom weavers in the State. But, all their pleadings have fallen on deaf ears. The distribution of essential commodities continues to be with the Central Government. The Tamil Nadu State Ministers have personally contacted the Central Ministers in this regard. But, till now no concrete steps have been taken by the Central Government to find a solution to the hardships of lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. In the case of sugar, cement, yarn produce in Tamil Nadu the requirements of the people of Tamil Nadu cannot be met by the State Government because it has no power of distribution. When the State Government demands more powers to find solutions to the hardships and the problems of the people, to give food and cloth to the people, to reduce the rigours of unemployment in the State, to alleviate the miseries of millions of people, it is given a different colour by the Central Government. All kinds of unwarranted motives are attributed to the genuine demand of State autonomy by the Tamil Nadu Government. It is said that the State autonomy is nothing different from separatism. Such an unreasonable and unjust argument is advanced by the people at the Centre when the State Governments demands more powers in the interests and welfare of the people of the State. I would like to say that the demand for State autonomy is just the demand for powers to be vested in the State Government so that the State Government will be in a position to help the people in meeting their primary requirements of life.

During 1973-74, the deficit financing resorted to by the Central Government has come to Rs. 1000 crores. In addition, currency notes to the extent of Rs. 10,000 crores had been printed by the Central Government. Besides, it is accepted by all that the circulation of black money in the country would be of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores at the minimum. With the steep increase in money supply and with the downward trend in production, it is normal under the economic laws for the prices to go up steeply. The inflation has enveloped the entire country due to the unimaginative economic policies and bad financial management of the Central Government. In my humble opinion, the prices will go down only when the production picks up and when the money supply in the form of printing of notes is reduced. But, when one looks at the present economic situation prevailing in the country, I wonder whether the Central Government is capable of controlling the inflation in the country. In spite of the fact that the Central Government have got all legislative powers and more than enough administrative institutions, the tax evasion goes on merrily, the black money is flourishing, the inflation continues unabated. The burden of direct and indirect taxes has broken the will of the people to survive. The people of the country are at the end of their tether.

Sir, recently there was an agreement signed between our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Shrimati Bandaranaike about the stateless citizens of Sri Lanka. Sir, I want to bring to your notice that the stateless citizens of Sri Lanka have no other alternative except to opt for Tamil Nadu because they are all Tamilians. Besides, in Tamil Nadu they have got now a Government devoted to the welfare of the Tamil people. But there is also a limit for the State of Tamil Nadu to bear the additional burden of having people from Sri Lanka. When this problem is so intimately connected with Tamil Nadu, the Central Govern-

[Shri A. Durairasu]

ment led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not think it proper to have consultations with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Council of Ministers of Tamil Nadu before this agreement was negotiated with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. In a democratic set-up the State Government has its rightful place and in matters affecting the state, it is just and proper that the Chief Minister of the State should be consulted before agreement affecting the State are negotiated. This is not just the view of the Tamil Nadu State Government I would like to say that the entire public opinion in the State holds this view.

Our late-lamented Chief Minister, Arignar Anna and our ebullient and ever-active present Chief Minister Dr Kalaignar Karunanidhi have paved the way for Tamil Nadu becoming the surplus State in foodgrains The people of Tamil Nadu and the Government of Tamil Nadu are eager to produce more and more of foodgrains But their efforts are halted because of the paucity of fertilisers. The State Government cannot also get fertilisers from other sources.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सभापति जी, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell rung. Now there is quorum The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI A. DURAIRASU: The factories for producing the fertilisers are also not there in Tamil Nadu. The State Government has got no powers to import fertilisers from Russia or from Japan. The power of setting up factories for producing fertilisers is also with the Central Government. The State Government wants such powers to establish factories so that they can fulfil the aspirations of the people. The demand of the State Government of Tamil Nadu for autonomy is just; powers, which are now concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, to be vested with the State Government so that the Government at the State level will be able to implement the assurances for the general welfare of the common people.

Even after 25 years of independence untouchability has not yet been abolished in the country. The dream of the father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, has not yet become a reality. This becomes more poignant when you find that the Central Government has got all administrative and legislative powers to abolish untouchability in the country. When China committed aggression on our country, when Pakistan committed aggression on our territory, our country, with all its cultural diversities and different languages stood against the aggressors like one man For the entire world, India was in fact a beacon light. The national unity exhibited at the time of external danger by the people of the country was unprecedented anywhere in any democratic country of the world. But what do we see now? The untouchability is being perpetuated with the support of political forces in the country. Regional feelings and parochialism are in the forefront. I am sure, Sir, you know the atrocities committed by the Shiv Sena on the minority population from the South living in Bombay. In Maharashtra, the Congress Party of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is in power. The Malayalam and Tamil speaking people living in Bombay have no protection for their life and property. On the other hand, you will find that in Southern States, more particularly in cities like Madras, people from different parts of the country are living in amity and peace. When the nation's unity is being threatened, I cannot appreciate that the President should speak of foreign policy achievements of his Government in great detail. This national unity fostered by Mahatma Gandhi got the independence from the British. The very same national unity

nurtured by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and others has permitted democracy to get stabilished in the country But, now the fabric of national unity is being torn as under by regional fanaticism which we noticed in Bombay recently. The Central Government continues to be a silent witness of this social injustice. But the moment the people in Tamil Nadu talk about Hindi imperialism, the people here get angry. They are not angry at the atrocities being perpetrated on the minorities in Bombay—the Malayalam and Tamil speaking people. The Central Government should take immediate steps to control this situation. It will not be in the interest of the entire nation to allow these things to continue any longer

Before I conclude, I would just refer to the unbearable burden of direct and indirect taxes imposed by the Government In the year 1960-61, the amount of direct taxes was Rs. 420 crores and indirect taxes Rs. 1040 crores. In the year 1971-72, the amount of direct taxes was Rs. 1288 crores and indirect taxes Rs. 4511 crores. There is no doubt that the tax burden would have gone up still further in the later years. With such heavy taxation and with prices going up every day, how do you expect the people of the country to make their both ends meet? Instead of removing poverty from the country, the Central Government may help in the removal of poor people from the country. I hope it will not be wrong for me to say that it is due mainly to the wrong economic policies and bad financial management on the part of the Central Government that the people of the country are facing untold miseries and hardships. The Central Government must act expeditiously in finding out the basic reasons for all the economic ills and take energetic steps to resolve them. Every year the President gives his address to the Parliament, raising the hopes and aspirations of the people. Then a thorough debate takes place in this House. After this ritual, the problems of the people continue to remain and in fact their problems get multiplied year after year. I would also say that the Central Government must act impartially in the interest of the unity of the country in putting down such atrocities as we witnessed in Bombay recently.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I associate myself with the vote of thanks proposed by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to the President for his Address. I was listening to the speech of Shri Morarji Desai with rapt attention. I thank him for breaking his silence after 27 months and contributed something to the debate for which he was elected, though during this period he, for reasons best known to himself, kept himself away from the service of this House. I only expected that Morarjibhai would at least condemn the method of the street which was introduced into the Central Hall by the Marxist Communist Party this year when the President came to address the two Houses assembled together. Unfortunately, he failed me as he failed many persons in the country. He did not have a word to condemn this method of the street introduced into the Central Hall for the first time in our parliamentary history. Even though Morarjibhai did not condemn this, I on behalf of the nation and of myself condemn this action of the Marxist Communist Party and say that this extra-constitutional method would not do. Whenever the Marxist Communist Party came into power, they tried to take advantage of the Constitution to wreck it from within. We have seen an example of it in West Bengal. People have given them the right reply they deserved. Morarjibhai has committed the greatest blunder of 1974 in not condemning this extra-constitutional method adopted by the Marxist Communist Party.

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

When I participate in this debate, I feel through what critical stage we are passing. Our Prime Minister has very correctly been warning the nation throughout the year that we are facing a conspiracy hatched against India. Only a year ago, we heard that Iran was being armed to the teeth, the sole purpose of it being to strengthen or safeguard the interests of the Gulf States. Against whom, nobody knows. Only two weeks back, we heard that the Anglo-American powers have been setting up a naval base in Diego Garcia. Only the other day I was in Orissa and I found that Shri Biju Patnaik had given a call of total secession from India.

These divisive forces are at work in the country in the name of regional autonomy. This portends a dangerous trend in the country. This is the background in which democracy is functioning in India. I had expected Shri Morarji Desai to refer to this and to give a proper warning to the country and to suggest what methods we ought to adopt. But nothing came from him.

I shall start with the opening sentence of the President where he very rightly said:

"You reassemble at a time of difficulty and trial". As you know, all politics in India is concentrated round food and other essential commodities. We have seen that when food was left to private traders and to open market there was one phenomenon throughout the ages. At the harvest time, prices of foodgrains went down even below economic levels. When they went out of the farmers hands and into those of the hoarders, the prices were going up. We have been seeing this for the last 200 years. During the lean months prices go up as much as 200 or even 250 per cent over the prices ruling at the harvest time. The people of the country never knew as to what could have been the prices of foodstuffs. There was so much uncertainty in the price of foodgrains. Therefore, a decision was taken that at least a fixed price for foodgrains should be ensured, and if we are to do any good to the poor of the country, this must be ensured to the people. Therefore, a decision was taken to take over the foodgrains trade. It would not only ensure a fixed price throughout the year but it was the first and foremost necessity for the country. It would also save the small farmers from being exploited and ruined by the exploiters and by the hoarders. The Opposition parties throughout the country only saw to it that this policy which is meant for the amelioration of the poor people does not succeed. The Communist (Marxist) Party who otherwise always advocated even State trading in foodgrains carried on a campaign against the procurement in West Bengal in close collaboration with other parties throughout India to see that this policy fails.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Slander.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is how the Opposition behaves in the country. Now, our purpose is to go in for State trading in foodgrains; but it requires a tremendous machinery if we start from Delhi and reach the remotest parts of India. Therefore, one cannot jump to State trading overnight. One has to pass through several phases and this taking over of foodgrains trade was one of the measures.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be rung.—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, the law of the market is that the supply

and demand determine the price. The peculiar feature in foodgrains nowadays in India is that that law of supply and demand alone does not determine the price. I will give you one example. Only in May, 1973, when a call for the bandh was given in West Bengal, and only 10 days before that call was given, rice was selling at Rs. 2.10 a kilo. Just one day before the day of the bandh, the price of rice went as high as Rs. 3 a kilo. Then, immediately when the bandh was over, the price of rice was again coming down. Then there was an announcement that the Centre would not be in a position to supply all the food required for West Bengal. Immediately on the announcement of this, the price of rice was again going up.

Again the price rose to Rs. 2.50 per kilo. That is why the market is behaving like that. Opposition parties are forcing an abnormal phenomenon to appear in the resent situation. They will go to the people and ask them to vote and they will ask them to extract as much profit as possible out of the difficult situation. This is the opposition we have in the country. They alone are responsible for all these troubles that we are passing through. The Prime Minister and the President immediately after our war with Pakistan was over gave a call to have a moratorium upon bundhs, lock-outs and strikes. The need of the hour is production. If we ban produce then and then alone the problems could be solved, but then all attempts are made to hinder production. I suggest a way must be found. The organised sector has got the bargaining power, but the bargaining power must not be used as a licence; it should not be misused. They cannot be allowed to hold the country to ransom. We do not have any difference between the private sector and the public sector undertakings. One can understand a strike or hartal in a private firm, but we cannot understand this type of hartal or strike in the public sector undertakings. After all it is not only the duty of the country to feed the labour; the labour has also got a duty towards the country. Public undertakings do not belong to any capitalist or private individual. In my opinion a code of conduct has to be formulated and the labour force of the country should be told that the right of bargaining will be thus far in the public sector undertakings. They should be told that their rights in public sector undertakings are limited. They should also be told to contribute to the national wealth. It is a good feature that from this year we will be having some profits in the public sector undertakings. This has to be consolidated. The labour must be enthused to consolidate it.

I shall make one suggestion for utilising the labour force as effectively as possible in this country. In our country the man at the top draws 20 times more than the man at the bottom. That is itself disincentive. I suggest that in public sector the ratio should not be more than 5:1. Incentives must be introduced for the public sector undertakings so that we can have full utilisation of the labour force. If we do this then and then only the production will look up and the problem will be solved by itself.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, the members of the smaller parties are at a handicap, because the time at their disposal is short and they cannot speak on general subjects. But we have got a point of view to represent. Even though a small number in this House, we represent a chunk of the population outside, and there are some problems which we alone will be able to raise in this House. So, I shall confine myself to the points raised by me in my amendments.

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

My first point is about the political pension to the patriots who had taken part in the Mopallah Rebellion, which was part of the Khilafat Movement started by Gandhiji. Even though the Kerala Government, in which the Congress is also a partner, had given them pension, the Central Government have so far refused to give them pension. I am surprised to find that Shri Dikshit takes his lessons in history from the British imperialists and the Jan Sangh people. There is the history written by Congressmen which they can read. There is one history book "Kerala and Congress" written by Barrister A. K. Pillai and other history books written by various authors which state that this was part of the Khilafat Movement started by Gandhiji. Of course, there were some communal incidents in the end, but what was the cause of all those agitations and struggles started by the Congress? There were instances of violence, murder and similar things. But, simply because of that, the patriots who participated in those struggles were not denied political pension. For six months there was no British rule in the Mopallah area because they gave a brave fight to the Britishers. If you cannot give them the pension, do not give them, but please do not humiliate them by saying that they were not taking part in the struggle for freedom. I am very sorry to say that Shri Dikshit has taken this stand, the stand which has been taken by the Jan Sangh on this issue. I hope that at least the Prime Minister would take some interest in this and see that those brave patriots are not denied the pension which they are, of course, getting from the State Government. Now the Central Government is following the line of the Jan Sangh on this issue. I do not know from where Shri Dikshit learnt his history. We must have read the history books written by British reactionaries and imperialists. I hope he will at least read the history written by the Congress, the KPCC leaders.

Then I come to the Aligrah Muslim University, which was established with the sweat and toil of the Muslim community. It has now lost its minority character because Professor Nurul Hasan has with indecent haste introduced and passed the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Act. Even though on the eve of the UP elections the statutes were amended, the community will not be satisfied unless the Act itself is amended. I believe that the Prime Minister in one of her speeches in Agra or Aligrah gave an assurance to the people that this will be considered. It is high time that the sentiments of this community is respected.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Mavattupuzha): No such news-item has appeared in the press.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: You do not read the newspaper because you are busy with the elections.

Since the Aligrah Muslim University is the only institution of the Muslim minority community, its minority character must be respected by amending the Act.

Then, there is the question of the Urdu language. Even though it has been promised on the eve of the elections in UP, I think steps will have to be takn to declare Urdu as the second language, at least in those States where it is spoken. Even before independence, Mahatma Gandhi took the view that the national language of the country will be *Hindustani*, written both in Davnagari and Persian script. But, for historical reasons this was ont implemented.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—South-Central): You opposed it.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Yes, you are right. We opposed it. We never opposed the introduction

of Hindustani. We only wanted Urdu to be the second language. That is the demand not only of our party but of the comunity as a whole. Not only our community but even the Congressmen have demanded that Urdu should be the second language....

SHRI S. A. KADER: They demanded not Urdu as the language but they said that Urdu is the language of the Muslims.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: We never said that. Even at that time the President of the *Anjaman Tarquie Urdu* was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Pro-Hindu Mahasabha and Jana Sangh papers published from Delhi, *Pratap* and *Milap* are in Urdu.

SHRI S. A. KADER: There is the Muslim League Resolution on Urdu that it is the language of the Muslims.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: You read the Resolution of the Muslim League carefully. Our view is that it is not the language of the Muslims. I am a Muslim but I do not speak Urdu.

SHRI S. A. KADER: So am I. I do not speak Urdu.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Urdu is not the language of the Muslims.

SHRI S. A. KADER: It is the language of India.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: But that is forgotten.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If both of you agree, then it is not the language of the Muslims.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: It is the language spoken by a large chunk of population in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, etc. It is being neglected. There is no doubt about it.

Then, there is the question of representation for the community in the services. Will the Prime Minister and the Government take care to see the statistics as to what is the representation of Muslims in the services? What is the representation of Muslim community in the nationalised Banks? What are you going to do about that? They say, it is on merit. Did not this community have any merit before Independence? How suddenly they lost their merit? If they lost their merit after Independence, it is your fault.

Is it a question of merit alone? I do not think it is a question of merit alone. It was said by the Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, in this House that there was a discrimination in the Railway services. What qualification you want for porters in the Railways? What qualification you want for postmen? It is not a question of merit. It is a question of discrimination. Something will have to be done. Otherwise, it will be really an injustice done to the minority community.

I know, the Prime Minister has said that this is, in a sense, a Muslim country. We are not a negligible minority community. Barring Bangladesh and Indonesia, we have the biggest population of Muslims in this country.

One more point and I have done. The Government had given some assistance to the Burma refugees during the war time and the Government has decided to take it back. These poor people are suffering. I would like the Government to issue an order that the loan given to them is written off as they have done in the case of goldsmiths.

श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर रखे गये धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । सन 1920 से लेकर आज तक मुझे स्वाधीनता संग्राम में भाग लेने का अवसर मिला लेकिन सौभाग्य से आज ही पहला मौका मुझे मिला

[श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी]

जब मैंने श्री मोरारजी भाई का भाषण सुना। मोरारजी भाई के भाषण को सुन कर मैं यह सोच रहा हूं कि उन्होंने इस भाषण में कौन सा नया सन्देश दिया है । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में वही रोना रोया कि भ्रष्टाचार है, अभाव है, गरीबी है, भुखमरी है, बेरोजगारी है लेकिन इन का निदान क्या है, इन को किस तरह से दूर किया जाय इस सम्बन्ध में मोरारजी भाई ने एक शब्द नहीं कहा। बल्कि उन्होंने कहा कि इस का एक मात्र इलाज यह है कि चूंकि यह शासनतन्त्र जो आज सरकार में है सरकार नही चला सकता है इसलिये इस को हट जाना चाहिये। मुझे उस वक्त यह याद आया कि शायद मोरारजी भाई यह सोच रहे हैं—25 सालों तक चूंकि वे गद्दी पर बैठे रहे, शासनतन्त्र चलाते रहे उन को अपनी गद्दी छूट जाने की याद आ रही है अगर समझते हैं कि मेरे कहने से ये लोग गद्दी छोड़ दें तो शायद मैं उस कुर्सी पर बैठ जाऊं—मुझे तो यही चीज उन के भाषण मे नजर आई वरना उन के भाषण में मैंने कोई तथ्य नही पाया, कोई ऐसी चीज नही पाई जिस में उन्होंने कोई सुझाव दिया हो कि हमें देश को बनाने के लिये क्या करना चाहिये।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को यदि आद्योपान्त पढ़ा जाय तो उस के एक एक वाक्य में आप देखेंगे—देश के सारे चित्र को प्रस्तुत किया है। देश में इस समय क्या हालत है, हम को किस तरह से इस गरीबी को, इस भुखमरी को, इस बेकारी को दूर करना है, किस तरह से इस समस्या के साथ जूझना है। अगर हम लोग वास्तव में यह चाहते हैं कि देश का कल्याण हो, हम अपने देश के विकास को आगे बढ़ा सकें, हमारे देश की बहबूदी हो सके तो उस के लिये आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर साधारण जनता में बेचैनी पैदा करने के बजाय ठीक रास्ते पर हमें किस तरह से काम करना है एक जुट हो कर किस तरह से हम देश का विकास कर सकते हैं, इस तरफ़ देश का और जनता का ध्यान खींचना चाहिये, जनता को इस तरफ़ रुजू करना चाहिये। लेकिन आज होता यह है कि हमारे विरोधी भाई राष्ट्रपति जी का घेराव कर रहे थे उन लोगों में विधीनवेत्ता भी थे प्रोफेसर भी थे और दूसरे लोग भी थे जो कह रहे थे कि हम राष्ट्रपति का भाषण नही सुनेंगे। जब आप राष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण हां नही सुनना चाहते, राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण से आप को भय महसूस होता है तो फिर आप क्यो कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में यह नहीं है वह नहीं है । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में सब कुछ था। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार जिस की बागडोर आज इन्दिरा जी के हाथो में है अगर यह सरकार न होती तो सन 1971 में जो दृश्य हमारे देश के अन्दर शुरू हुआ था उस में हम विनाश की ओर चले जाते। लेकिन मैं इन्दिरा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू—उन्होने बहुत होशियारी से, खूबी से देश की बागडोर को सम्भाला और उस मौके पर जनता की अदालत में जाकर कहा कि मैं देश के अन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहती हू, मैं देश के अन्दर राजाओं के प्रीवीपर्स को समाप्त करना चाहती हू, उन के विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त करना चाहती हू। इस के अलावा जो बड़े बड़े बैंक हैं, जिन के जरिये बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दौलत मिल जाती है, कर्जा मिल जाता है, लेकिन निर्धन गरीब और ग्रामीण लोगों को नहीं मिल पाता है, उन को यह लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती हूं। जनता मुझे मौका दे कि मैं अपनी सरकार बनाऊं और जनता ने उन को मौका दिया। आज मेरे भाई कहते हैं कि अभी तक गरीबी नहीं हटी है, बल्कि गरीब मारा जा रहा है। हम यह कहते हैं कि गरीब को सरकार की तरफ़ से नही मारा जा रहा है, कांग्रेस की तरफ़ से नहीं मारा जा रहा है, गरीबों

को मारने के लिये ये लोग ही सारे उपाय करते हैं। संसार भर में महंगाई बढ़ी है, यहां भी महंगाई है, लेकिन हमारे यहां महंगाई चरमसीमा तक क्यों पहुंच गई। यदि हम इस पर विचार करें तो हमें पता लगेगा कि जमाखोरी को ये लोग ही प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। आज यदि हमारे यहां किसी चीज की कमी होती है, कोयले की कमी होती है तो उस के पीछे कौन हैं ? ये लोग कोयला खानों में हड़ताल करवाते हैं। मैं ऐसे इलाके का रहनेवाला हूं जहां न चीनी पैदा होती है न गुड़, न अन्न पैदा होता है न नमक, सारी चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां बेचैनी कब पैदा होती है जब ये चीजें नहीं पहुंचती और कब नहीं पहुंचती—जब रेलों में हड़ताल कर दी जाती है रेल के डिब्बे तैयार खड़े हैं रेल जाने के लिये तैयार है लेकिन ये लोग हड़ताल कर देते हैं, हमारे ये विरोधी भाई ही हड़ताल करवाते हैं।

एक तरफ़ जनता को खाने को न मिले, पहनने को न मिले, अभाव बना रहे तो स्वाभाविक है कि जनता में बेचैनी होगी और शायद ये विरोधी लोग सोचते हैं कि इस तरह की स्थिति पैदा कर के हम सरकार को उलट देंगे—यह इन का लक्ष्य है—लेकिन आप का यह लक्ष्य कभी पूरा नहीं होगा। जनता आप के बहकावे में आनेवाली नहीं है ।

मोरारजी भाई ने अपने भाषण में गुजरात का उल्लेख किया गुजरात में गोली चलाई गई लोगों को मारा गया, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह नहीं कहा कि भीड़ ने उन अधिकारियों पर जो अमन कायम करना चाहते थे उस पर डण्डे बरसाये, पत्थर फेंके, जिस के फलस्वरूप उन्हें अपनी आत्म रक्षा में गोली चलानी पड़ी।

इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए मैं तो यह समझता हूं और विरोधी भाइयों से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह मौका है, देश इस समय कठिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा है, इसलिये उन को हमारे साथ सहयोग देना चाहिये और ऐसे सुझाव देने चाहिये—हम भी गलती कर सकते हैं, भुल कर सकते हैं, हमें सुझाव दें कि इस तरह से यह काम नहीं होगा, यदि हम इस तरह से करें तो यह काम हो सकता है, तब हमारे देश का कल्याण हो सकता है ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर रखे गये प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): We have been discussing the President's Address, and, as far as I am concerned, listening to all the view-points that have been aired here, I think that all along we have not discussed the root causes of the illness that is facing our polity to-day. The time to ponder to-day is not what is wrong, but it is more fitting that we should think about what can be done. And I would like to place before you a few thoughts that are quite thought of as lost so far in the discussion in this House.

I respectfully would say that in our present context of things, our whole arrangement or set-up on the out-moded concepts of the Greeko-Roman political thought is not suited to us and it is an anathema to the genius of this country. With all due respect to the noble men that helped to give us the frame-work of the Constitution that we have to-day, I would say that this country has had a greater past than the political thoughts on which the present constitutional frame-work has been set up. So it is time that apart from looking to and remedying all other situations that have arisen in this country we should also give thought to whether the Greek or

[Shri Ranabahadur Singh]

Roman political thought is the end of all political thinking. I think that other ideologies and thoughts too have started to evolve. If we take capitalism that too has started to be socialistic since the New Deal came up in America. And when we look at Socialism, the Sovietized Socialism, that too has started to be diluted when Prof. Liberman came into the field in Soviet Russia. Obviously when two parallel lines start to converge sometime in the future they are going to meet. What is that point?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Infinity.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Sir, the learned professor missed the point when I said they start to converge. As a growing nation, Sir, can we close our eyes to that future point where these two lines can possibly meet? If we do, Sir, then, it is at our Peril. Obviously, Sir, this future point, where these two ideologies are going to meet, will carry the good points of both. Because, that is a part of the inherited experience of mankind. We have always benefited by the past mistakes. But I would respectfully say that that point where these lines might converge is not nationalisation. It has to go beyond nationalisation. It shall go so far beyond nationalisation that wen we nationalise an industry we shall not at that conceptual State put career bureaucrats after the nationalisation. We will put there the people and it shall also go beyond capitalism. Because, whenever go beyond capitalism the motive of profit too can be sublimated into trusteeship.

This is not an idealistic exercise. It holds out an immediate solution to our problems today.

Sir, Foodgrain trade take-over would have been a different proposition if the whole operation had been carried out with the people as equal partners with the officials. I say 'as equal partners'. I lay the stress there. I cannot go into the details of the whole thing because my time is limited.

If we take Coal Nationalisation, it would again have been a meaningful thing if the workers were involved in that nationalisation as equals and not as slaves with a new set of masters.

We have to move from Nationalisation to what I would wishfully call, Populization, for that, I would respectfully hope, is the point where these two lines converge.

I say this not by way of offering cut and dry solution, but I say this, only to invite the thought of all our well-meaning people inside this House and outside to give thought to this.

Populization, as I look at it, is more vigilant than the vigilantive forces of the capitalism. At the same time it is more social than the People's Courts of China. It goes beyond all these concepts, for, it is sparked by the most ancient truth that was acquired by mind of this country, who had lost their last infirmity,—in the words of Milton—which happens to be the frailty of all noble minds. Milton said:

"Frame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise

That last infirmity of noble mind."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is the nobility of all noble minds.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: So, Sir, may I respectfully invite all of you honourable Members and through you all our countrymen to take up this challenge of this new concept and give our country a new lease of life—so that posterity may say that this was our finest hour?

श्री धन्नालाल बाफणा (संगानगर) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे साथी की ओर से राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है

उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हू। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब से हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने समाजवाद और देश मे गरीबी हटाने का नारा लगाया, देश मे समानता लाने की बात कही तो कुछ साम्राज्यवादी शक्तियो और प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियो ने एक योजनाबद्ध तरीके से षडयन्त्र करके उनकी नीतियो को असफल बनाने को हमला बोल दिया। मैं बाहर था लेकिन मैने सुना है कि मोरारजी भाई ने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार है, महगाई है आदि आदि है। वे कहते है कि इस सरकार को हटाओ लेकिन वे यह बात क्यो भूल जाते है कि अधो मे जो काना होता है वही नेतत्व करता है। मै तो कहता हू आप अधे हैं और हम काने है। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर कभी अधो का राज हो गया तो अधे पीसेगे और कुत्ते खायेगे। मै आपसे कहता हू कि हम यह मानकर चलते है कि हमारे अन्दर कमिया है और इसीलिए हम काना कहत है। साथ ही मै प्रधान मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हू कि यह बात तो माननी पडेगी कि आज जो देश मे व्यवस्था है, जो वितरण प्रणाली है वह सतोष-जनक नही है और उसी के फलस्वरूप हमारी सरकार को लोग कोसत है और नौकरशाही का ताल-मेल ठीक नही है। मै प्रधान मत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जिस तरह ऊट की नाक मे नकेल डाल कर रखा जाता है उसी तरह से नौकरशाही पर भी वे अकुश रखे वरना सामने वाले हमको जीने नही देगे।

मै अधिक न कहकर यही कहना चाहूगा कि आपने लेवी लगाई और किसानो ने उसको दिया लेकिन आज हालत यह हो रही है कि जो गेहूं हमने 75 या 80 रुपए क्वीटल दिया वह आज 150 रुपए क्वीटल मे भी नही मिल रहा है। हमारा इलाका यद्यपि कृषि प्रधान है परन्तु वहां पर उर्वरक नही मिल रहा है, सीमेन्ट नही मिल रही है। इन चीजों की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को वहां पर करनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा क्षेत्र औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार ने उसको आजतक भी औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछडा क्षेत्र नहीं माना है। हमारे बीकानेर डिवीजन में एक भी उद्योग नही है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हू कि पिछले 23 सालों से मैं गीत गाता रहा हूं, आगे भी गाता रहूंगा, अभी तक आपका समर्थन किया है और आगे भी समर्थन करता रहूंगा लेकिन हमारे इलाके में जो अभाव की स्थिति है उसके लिए कुछ न कुछ तो होना ही चाहिए। कोयले की कमी के कारण मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे राजस्थान मे जो अधिकतर मजदूर श्रेणी के लोग हैं जो भट्ठों में ईंटें बनाने, उसको पकाने का सारा काम करते है उसमें कोयला और वैगन न मिलने से रुकावट आती है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान नहर का जो काम है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराने का यत्न होना चाहिए।

साथ ही मै कुछ बात सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी कहना चाहता हू हालाकि रेलवे बजट के समय हं, उसको कहना चाहिए था। मेरा निवेदन है कि जम्मु तवी से डेरा बाबा नानक तक जो छोटी सा टुकड़ा है तथा खेमकरण से हुसे वाला एवनी चादनवाला से हिन्दूमलकोट तक जो मार्ग है—इन टुकडो को यदि रेल से मिला दें तो डेढ़ सौ मील का फर्क पड सकता है और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उसका बडा महत्व हो जायेगा। इसी प्रकार से बीकानेर डिवीजन में श्री कोलैतजी से फडौदी तक भी रेलवे लाइन बना दी जाये तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत उत्तम रहेगा।

जहां तक खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि इनको गाव गांव तक पहुंचाया जाये परन्तु आज खादी संस्थाओं

[श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल]

के द्वारा बुनकरों का शोषण किया जा रहा है। और जब हम खादी बुनते हैं तो हम से सीधा माल लेना चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। जिस प्रकार अंग्रेजों ने राजाओं के ऊपर एजेन्सी रखी थी वैसे ही खादी कमीशन ने बुनकरों पर एजेन्ट्स रखे हुए हैं जो उन का शोषण करते हैं। जब कि होना यह चाहिये कि उन बुनकरों की सहकारी संस्थाओं को प्रमाणपत्र दे दें।

जहां तक हरिजनों का सवाल है मैं आप के सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। अभी तक उन लोगों के साथ इन्साफ़ नहीं होता है। मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी आयी है जो मैं प्रधान मंत्री को दूंगा उस को देखने से पता चलेगा कि एक हरिजन ने 1966 में परीक्षा दी और एक ब्राह्मण लड़के ने दी, तो ब्राह्मण लड़के को 37 नम्बर मिले और हरिजन लड़के को 38। इसी प्रकार 1967 की परीक्षा में ब्राह्मण लड़के का 23 और हरिजन को 38 नम्बर मिले और 1969 में ब्राह्मण को 34 और हरिजन को 35 नम्बर मिले। लेकिन उस हरिजन के साथ भदभाव कर के उस को आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया गया और उस उच्च जाति के लड़के को अफ़सर बना दिया गया। यह राजस्थान सरकार का नमूना है। आप को उन के कान खींचने चाहिये कि ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। 25 वर्ष का एक युग होता है सूटेबिल हरिजन कैंडीडेट होते हुए भी उन लोगों को अच्छी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और जानबूझ कर उन की फ़ाइल खराब की जाती है। मैं मानता हूं कि हरिजनों के प्रति आप ने उदारता बरती है लेकिन आप के जो नीचे के अधिकारी हैं वे उस नीति को अमल में नहीं लाते। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि किसी भी जाति का कोई क्यों न हो, सभी का उत्थान होना चाहिये क्योंकि तभी देश का उत्थान भी होगा लेकिन जो यह लोग बैठे हुए हैं यह रोड़े अटकाते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि "इन्दिरा गांधी देश में समाजवाद लावे ओ, प्रतिक्रियावादी यह रोड़ा अटकावे ओ जनसंघ, स्वतंत्र, सिंडिकेट, बी०के०डी० और टोला ओ, प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग हो गया भेला ओ"। इन से बचने के लिये आप को ठोस कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। कभी मुल्लिम लीग, जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र और साम्यवाद पार्टी में समझौता हुआ ? मैं तो कहता हूं कि जनसंघ राज्य करने लायक ही नहीं है। इन का काम है लड़ाना। यह लोगों में असंतोष पैदा करते हैं। तोड़-फोड़ आदि में विश्वास रखते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय सभापति जी मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तुत धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। पिछले दो दिन से लोक सभा में हम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उस पर हो रहे विरोधी दलों के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुन रहा था और यह जानने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि क्या कोई भी एक सदस्य राष्ट्र के ऊपर जो कठिनाई आयी है आर्थिक, राजनीतिक या सामाजिक उन पर कोई सक्रिय सहायक विचार भी देता है या नहीं। मुझे कहने में दुःख होता है कि सिर्फ़ राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से राष्ट्रपति जी ने क्या नहीं कहा और क्या कहा उस को कह कर ही अपने भाषण को राजनीतिक मोड़ दे कर इस सदन में आकर जो उन्हें कार्य करना चाहिए था वह नहीं कर पाये हैं हमें सोचना है कि जब कीमतें बढ़ी हैं अन्न का अभाव शायद सत्य नहीं है। फिर लोगों को अन्न क्यों नहीं, वस्तुओं के दाम कम क्यों नहीं होते। हो सकता है कि राज्य सरकारों में कुछ कमजोरी रही हो। हो सकता है कि केन्द्र सरकार में कुछ दोष रहे हों लेकिन जब तक विरोधी

पक्ष के नेता जो यहां चुन कर आये हैं जनता के वे लाडले और प्यारे हैं, वे इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलना बन्द नहीं करेंगे कि आप ने अगर उत्पादन अपने कारखानों में किया है, या खेतों में उत्पादन किया हैं तो उसे जनता तक तो पहुंचायें । न कि उन्हें बाजार तथा मंडियों में आने से रोकें ।

बम्बई की मैं बात कह सकता हूं कि वह 3,800 फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप्स हैं । वितरण के ऊपर अगर हम यह कहें कि वितरण की वहां समस्या है, मैं नही मानता । लेकिन ज्यादातर दुकानों में या तो शक्कर नहीं है या गेहूं नहीं हैं या चावल, ज्वार नहीं। यह सब क्यों हुआ है जबकि हरियाणा से हमारे पास गेहू पहुंचा, मध्य प्रदेश से 400 ट्रक्स चावल पहुंचा । मेरे साथियों ने कहा कि गेहूं पंजाब ने वहां पर भेजा । तो वह कहां चला गया ? इस का अर्थ यही हो जाता है कि हमारे पास भंडार होते हुए भी दुकानों पर नहीं पहुंच पाता है । इस में कहीं बीच में कमी है और उस कमी को दूर करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है । राज्य सरकार अगर इस प्रकार के प्रबन्ध करे कि जो भी माल पंजाब से, हरियाणा से मध्य प्रदेश से निकल कर आया है वह वहां पर पहुंचा सके। गोडाउन्स में और वहां से फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप्स पर पहुंच सके तो वह बहुत ही अच्छा हो सकता है । लेकिन राजनीतिक कुछ पार्टियों ने उस में बन्धन डालने की कोशिश की रेलों को रोक कर और गोडाउन्स से फ़ेयर प्राइस शौप्स तक जाने के लिए ट्रक्स की रोक की ।

कपड़े की समस्या देखें बम्बई में हमारी सरकार ने इंडिया यूनाइटेड मिल और दूसरी मिलों को ले कर अपने हाथ में इस प्रकार के कपड़े बनाये जो गरीबों के काम में आयें लेकिन वहां पर हड़ताल करवाना और उत्पादन में कमी करवाना यह काम हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों ने किया । जो माल खेतों में पैदा हुआ है उस को न आने देना, जहां पर उत्पादन बढ़ा है तो चीजों की दर कम हो सकती है और उस को लोगों तक पहुंचा सकते हैं उस को रोकने की जो कोशिश हमारे विरोधी दलों ने राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से की है उस पर हमें दुख होता है । उन को हक है सरकार को हटाने का और अपने पक्ष को राज्य पर लाने का । लेकिन जनता से खिलवाड़ कर के इस प्रकार के काम करना यह विरोधी दलों को शोभा नहीं देता । मैं मानता हूं कि 25 वर्ष देश में लोकतन्त्र को हो गये लेकिन वह मैच्योरिटी राजनीतिक पार्टियों में नहीं आयी कि किस प्रकार सत्ता धारी पार्टी को हटाया जाय । जनता को दुख दे कर शासन में आने का प्रयास करना सर्वथा अनुचित है । आप देखिए इंजीनियर्स क्या कर रहे हैं । श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जब आह्वाहन किया था कि हम चाहते हैं कि जो देश के अन्दर समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं. जाति-प ति को खत्म करना चाहते हैं वह आय । लेकिन हमारे इंटलेक्चुअल्स अपने स्वार्थ के लिए जनता को दुख पहुंचाते हैं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि इंजीनियस और डाक्टस को कम तनख्वाह मिले, लेकिन जब उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ा दी गई है हमारे मंत्री जी उन को राय दे रहे हैं, प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं, उन का आह्वान कर रहे हैं कि आप काम पर आइये फिर जितने भी आप के प्रश्न हैं वे सुलझाये जायेंगे । राष्ट्र के ऊपर जो कष्ट हैं, जो विपत्तियां आई हैं उन के संदर्भ में हमें अपने प्रश्नों को देखना और उनको हल करना चाहिए ।

डाक्टरों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए करतार सिंह कमेटी बनी थी । उसकी रिपोर्ट आने में देर हुई । डैमोक्रसी में किसी चीज को करने में देर लगती ही है । लेकिन सभा सदों को कुछ लोग जो जान बूझ कर देरी करते हैं उन्हें क्षमा नहीं करना चाहिए । सेक्रेटरी साहब ने कई हफ्तों तक करतार सिंह कमेटी की बैठक बुलाने की कृपा नहीं की । बैठकें बुलाने के बाद जिस प्रकार की सिफारिशें

[डा० कैलास]

हुई वे डैमोक्रेसी मे तथा उस समय मे जब चीजों के दाम इतने बढ रहे हैं । उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हू कि उन्होने करतार सिंह कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से भी आगे जा कर कई तरह से उनकी मागो को पूरा करने की कोशिश की है । अब तो डिक्टेशन की बात आ गई है । नवयुवको मे, इंटेलेक्चुअल्ज मे वह किस प्रकार दबाव का भावना आई है ? हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग रक्त क्रान्ति कराना चाहते है और उस रक्त क्रान्ति का नजारा हम गुजरात मे हो रही घटनाओ मे देख रहे हैं । श्री मोरारजी देसाई बोलने वाले थे, तब मै डा० कर्ण सिंह के पास जा कर बैठा था और उन से मैंने प्रार्थना की थी कि इनके बाद चूंकि आप बोलने वाले है इस वास्ते आप कृपा करके इनके प्वाइंट नोट करते जाए और अपने जवाब मे उन प्वाइंटस का उत्तर दे । वैसे तो प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बहस का उत्तर देगी लेकिन शायद कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे भी हो जिन पर आप भी कुछ प्रकाश डाल सकें । उन्होने मुझे कहा कि तुम भी सुनो और तुम भी जवाब देना और विचार करके उन पर तुम भी प्रकाश डालना । हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई जो हमारे नेता रहे है उनके भाषण को सुन कर मुझे बडा आघात पहुचा है । उन्होने आह्वान किया और कहा है कि देश मे खून खराबा होने वाला है उन्होने आतन्कबाद फैलाने की कोशिश की है, भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की है, भयवाद फैलाने की कोशिश की है । हमने कभी भी समाचार-पत्रो मे उनका इस प्रकार का वक्तव्य नही पढा है कि खून खराबा नही होना चाहिए, बायोलेंस को मै पसन्द नही करता, गुजरात मे उनके रहते गोली नही चलनी चाहिए, लोगो को इसकी नौबत नही आने देनी चाहिए । हमारे एक साथी ने ठीक कहा कि गोली क्यो चली ? कई बार गोली चलानी पड़ जाती है क्योंकि गुजरात मे पुलिसमैन के ऊपर, सब-इस्पेक्टर्ज के ऊपर पत्थर फेंके गए , सोडा वाटर की बाटल्ज फकी गई और जब स्थिति काबू के बाहर हो गई तो मजबूर हो कर पुलिस को आत्म रक्षा के लिए गोली चलाने पर मजबूर होना पडा । जब लोगो की दूकाने जलाई जा रही थी, लूटी जा रही थी उस वक्त पुलिस क्या कर सकती थी । जो जैस वहा गई उसके लिए इस सदन का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति दुखी है । एक भी अगर जान जाती है तो उसका हमे दुख है । लेकिन जब आतन्कबाद फैल जाता है, अव्यवस्था फैल जाती है उनको रोकने के लिए कभी कभी गोली का सहारा भी लेना पडता है । लेकिन इस मे कोई शक नही है कि 26 साल तक हमने पुलिस को इस प्रकार की ट्रेनिंग नही दी है जिससे कि वह जो कुछ भी उस पर बीत रहा हो उससे बचने के लिए कोई और उपाय काम मे लाए और गोली न चलाए, बिना लोगो को जान से मारे हुए शान्ति स्थापित करे । यह काम वहा सेना वालो ने कर दिखाया है । इस के लिए सेना वालो को हार मिले और लोगो ने उनका स्वागत किया । गोली मारने का भी एक तरीका होता है । हवा मे गोली चलाई जा सकती है, बीनो दी बैल्ट गोली मारी जा सकती है, लोगो को डराया जा सकता है । लेकिन इस प्रकार की जो ट्रेनिंग है वह शायद हमारी पुलिस को नही मिली है । जो कुछ भी वहा हुआ हैं उसके लिए हम दुखी है । जिस प्रकार का वातावरण फैलाने की श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कोशिश की है उस की हम उन से आशा नही करते थे । हम उन से आशा करते थे कि वह जो हिंसा फैलाई जा रही है उसकी निन्दा करेंगे । ऐसा उन्होने नही किया है और इससे मुझे बडा दुख हुआ है ।

जहा तक शिव सेना का सम्बन्ध है, सचमुच मै और बम्बई महाराष्ट्र के ऊपर उसने कुछ ऐसी छाप डालनी शुरू की है कि जैसे वह राज्य चला रही है । नायक साहब क्या

कर रहे हैं, किस प्रकार से उन से झूझना चाहते हैं वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं। शिव सेना ने जिस प्रकार काम करना शुरू किया है और जैसे कर रही है उसे हमें चलने नहीं देना चाहिए। नायक साहब को पूरी तरह से बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ेगा जिससे बाल ठाकरे साहब यह कहने की हिम्मत न करें कि गुजरात से जो लोग आ रहे है अहमदाबाद से आ रहे है उनको हम यहा पर गुजरात या अहमदाबाद बनाने नही देंगे। बम्बई या महाराष्ट्र की जिम्मेदारी आज बाल ठाकरे साहब की नही है, वह जिम्मेदारी वी० पी० नायक की है। उन्होंने विधान सभा मे स्पष्ट कहा है कि मेरी सरकार की और मेरी जिम्मेदारी है। जितने भी मराठी न बोलने वाले लोग वहा है, माइनो-रिटीज है लेकिन जो वहां रहते है वे सब महारा-ष्ट्रियन है। मै भी महाराष्ट्रियन हू। हर को बचाने की उनकी जिम्मेदारी है, उनका धर्म है, जिस के हाथ मे सत्ता होती है उसको देखना पड़ता है कि किस प्रकार वह राज्य करे। वह नही चाहते है कि शिव सेना के कुछ भाइयो को, नौजवानो को जिनको गलत रास्ते पर ले जाया जा रहा है गोली मार कर जान से मार दिया जाए। वह एक ऐसा तरीका अपना रहे है जिससे शिव सेना की जो ताकत है और जो गोली चलाने से और भी ज्यादा बढ़ सकती है उसको खत्म किया जा सके। वह अपने तरीके से इस काम को कर रहे है। महाराष्ट्र तथा बम्बई में खास तौर पर कही इस प्रकार का वातावरण दिखाई नही देता है कि माइनारिटीज चाहे वे केरल की हो, आन्ध्र की हों, तमिलनाडु की हों, उनका संरक्षण नही हो रहा है। उनकी पूरी हिफ़ाजत हो रही है। हो सकता है कि आवेश मे कुछ कर दिया गया हो। जो कुछ बेलगांव में हुआ, शोलापुर में भी हो गया और जब प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप कोई चीज है उस वक्त— मनुष्य मनुष्य नहीं रहता, राक्षस बन जाता है। हिंसक कार्रवाइयों को रोकने की वहां कोशिश की गई है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में देश में जो हालात है उनका सही चित्रण किया है और बताया है कि कैसे हम ऊंचे उठ सकते है, किन चीजों को हम को नहीं करना है और किन को करना है। उनके अभिभाषण का जो आखिरी वाक्य है उसको हमें हमेशा पढ़ना चाहिए। राजनीतिक लड़ाइयां हमारी होती रहेंगी, चुनावों के आसपास होती रहेंगी लेकिन देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विरोधी पक्ष तथा कांग्रेस दोनों को मिल कर काम करना होगा और कठिनाइयों पर विजय पानी होगी। उन्होंने इसके लिए सारे देश वासियों का आह्वान किया है और कहा है कि वे कुरबानी करके इन तकलीफों को थोड़े दिन सहन करें। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व मे हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा और कठिनाइयों पर विजय प्राप्त करेगा। उसको श्रीमती गांधी को खुद बड़ी तकलीफ है। लेकिन देश अवश्य आगे जाएगा और जो सपना हम कई दिनों से देख रहे है वह अवश्य पूरा होगा।

17.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 27, 1974/Phalguna 8, 1895 (Saka).

GMGIPND P.M.R.—3293 L.S.—I C. —5248—25-4-1974—1010